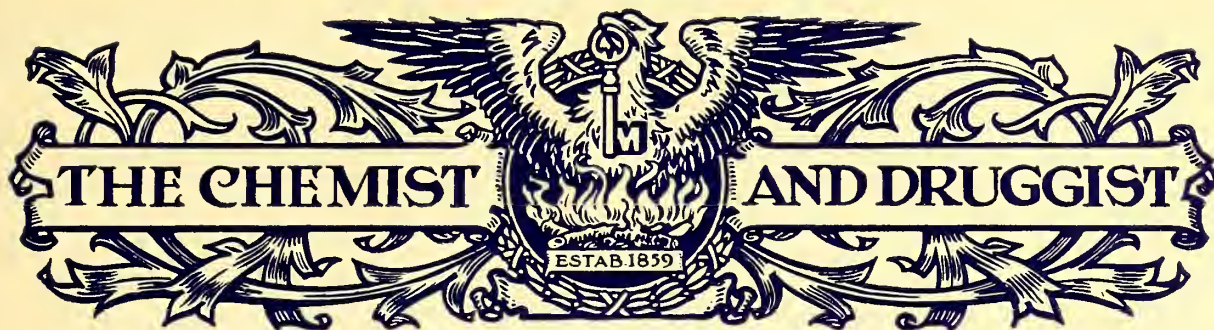






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No. 2619.

APRIL 19, 1930

Vol. CXII.

**A NEW MEGGESON PRODUCT**



12 - doz. net. Retail 1/6. NOTICE THE PROFIT.

*Manufacturers of*

**MEDICATED  
LOZENGES & PASTILLES**

*for over 130 years*

**MEGGESON & CO., LTD.  
BERMONDSEY, LONDON, S.E.16**

**BISMUTH SODIUM TARTRATE  
B.P.C.**

Specially manufactured  
for the preparation of

**MIST. BISMUTH.  $\bar{c}$ . PEPSIN. N.I.F.**

**MAY & BAKER, LTD.  
BATTERSEA - - LONDON, S.W.11**



# What would you say?

WHAT would you say if somebody asked you to define three outstanding features which enter into your consideration in handling a line? We believe you would answer —

"1. It must be scientifically right. It must be assured of a popular demand.

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"3. It must be heavily advertised ALL the time so that the demand is created, maintained and increased."

In Pepsodent you have that product. It is popular and goes on from year to year steadily increasing. It is — as you know — scientifically correct.

You can buy Pepsodent to show a clear profit of 38%. No selling stunts to load up your stocks and tie up capital. A regular profit and quick turnover.

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**Buy Pepsodent  
regularly on the  
best terms and  
make a clear profit**



**Pepsodent**  
TRADE MARK

*The Scientific Dentifrice*

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# DOG PILLS

There is a rapidly increasing business to be done in this direction, and each of the undermentioned lines have been approved by a leading Veterinary Surgeon.

11D	Alterative	..	..	..	12's	4/9	..	..	6's	2/9
12D	Aperient	..	..	..	12's	4/9	..	..	6's	2/-
13D	Cough	..	..	..	9's	4/9	..	..	4's	2/9
*21D	Cough, sine Opium	..	..	..	12's	4/9	..	..	6's	2/9
22D	Diarrhoea, sine Opium..	..	..	..	12's	4/9	..	..	6's	2/9
15D	Distemper	..	..	..	12's	4/9	..	..	6's	2/9
18D	Tonic	..	..	..	9's	4/9	..	..	4's	2/9
19D	Worm Pills	..	..	..	3's	4/9	..	..	6's	7/6

\* Sent on open orders.



Chemists hitherto not handling these lines should pay particular attention to them as the sales are enormous, and the profit is good.

Arthur H. Cox & Co. Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists Est 1839. Brighton



# there



**is an advertisement which means money in the till—provided you take advantage of it.**

On May 2nd, the day on which it appears, and the next few days every woman who reads the "Daily Mail" will be particularly well disposed towards Pond's Preparations. A hint from you or one of your assistants, or the mere sight of the Preparations in your window or on your counter, should be enough to bring this goodwill to a head and result in a sale.

More than this—the advertisement on the opposite page sounds the keynote for Pond's Summer campaign for 1930 . . . . **HEALTH AND BEAUTY FROM THE SUN!** This Daily Mail Front Page advertisement will be backed by an even larger advertising campaign this year.

Copies of this advertisement for window display, and other display pieces, will gladly be sent if you let us know your requirements.

Pond's Cold Cream, Opal Jars 5/-, 2/6 and 1/3. Tubes 2/6, 1/- and 6d.

Pond's Cleansing Tissues, per Box 2/-, 1/3 and 9d.

Pond's Skin Freshener, per Bottle 5/6, 3/- and 1/-.

Pond's Vanishing Cream, Opal Jars 2/6 and 1/3. Tubes 1/- and 6d.

Trade Terms and Price List on application to —  
Pond's Extract Co., Ltd., 103 St. John St., London, E.C.1.

# pond's





# Daily Mail

FOR KING AND EMPIRE  
FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1930.

## HEALTH AND BEAUTY FROM THE SUN

POND'S TWO CREAMS  
GIVE ALL WOMEN LIBERTY  
TO ENJOY FREELY & FULLY  
THE HEALTH-GIVING VIOLET  
RAYS OF THE SUMMER SUN

Join the great  
cult of sun-tan  
WITHOUT RISK OF SUN-BURN.



**POND'S** Vanishing and  
Cold Creams



FREE SAMPLE OFFER

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



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Before Buying your Season's Requirements

OF  
**SALAD OIL**

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF OUR  
*SPECIAL MAY OFFER*

and **O** buy  
**OLIVE**  
**L**

on **BEST** Terms

Packs of Distinction

Quality Supreme

**A. DE St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd.**  
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PHONE : 58246-7  
WIRE : ST. DALMAS.

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FLYCATCHER sales bound upwards when this smartly turned-out display is put on the counter

And every VIPER Flycatcher you sell becomes a valuable advertisement for the seller

Three widths: 2-inch, 3-inch, 4-inch  
In self selling counter-display boxes

Order from your Wholesaler or  
Write for Samples and Terms



Also  
FLYSAC Pleated  
Tape Flycatcher  
GORGON Spiral  
Flycatcher  
DAK Ratlime for easy  
rat-catching

## KAY BROTHERS Ltd., ST. PETERSGATE, STOCKPORT



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**N**O matter how much care and time you spend on window-dressing the effect is minimised if the exterior of your pharmacy is out-of-date. Badly designed interiors mean time wasted—stock soiled—and sales lost.

We have practical knowledge of present-day requirements—our designers specialise in this branch.

If you are opening a pharmacy or contemplating modernising your premises we suggest it will be to your advantage to let us quote.

SHOP-FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SUPPLIED.  
CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST.

*John Thompson* (Wholesale Druggists 1921) *Ltd.*  
*Duke St., Liverpool*

Telephones : Royal 1434 (5 lines).

Telegrams : "Drugs, Liverpool."



# THE "SAFETY FIRST" TOILET SOAP

# NEKO

## GERMICIDAL SOAP

### P. D. & CO

'NEKO' has 30 times the bactericidal power of pure phenol. Many chemists have an excellent sale for this disinfectant toilet soap. You can make it a profitable line, too.

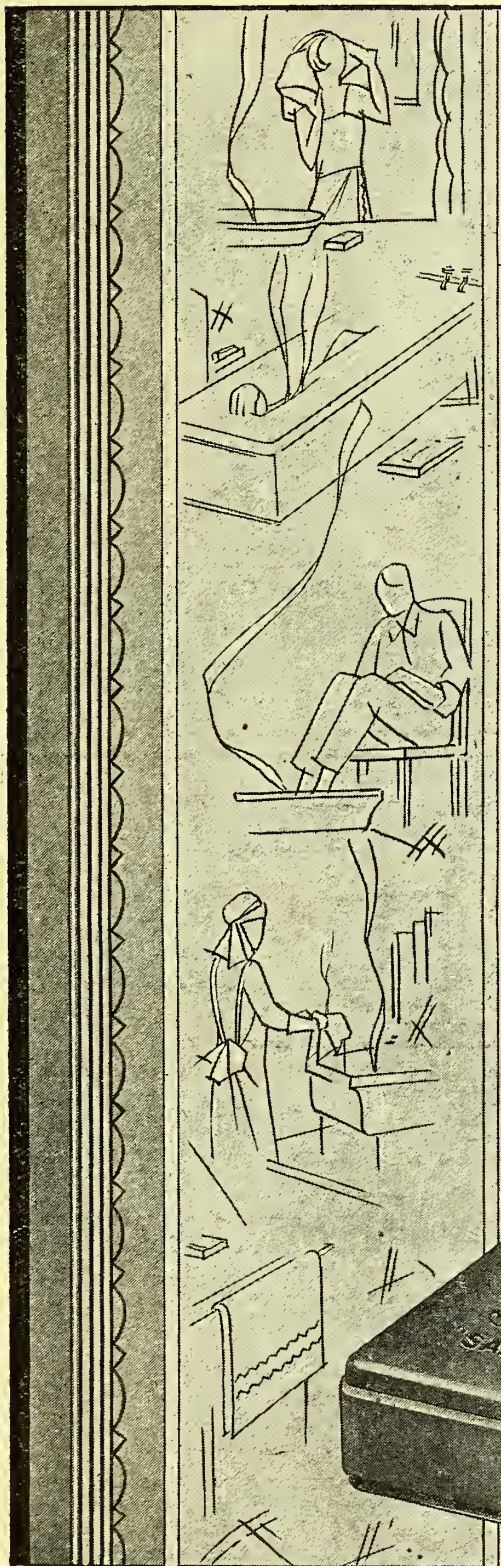
As a parasiticide, a dandruff shampoo, a perspiration deodorant, a sick-room disinfectant, etc., it offers a wide scope for sales to the general public. Only qualified chemists may sell 'Neko.' Send for terms to-night.

## Parke, Davis & Co.

50 Beak Street, London, W.1.

*Inc. U.S.A., Liability Ltd.*

LABORATORIES: HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.





# PA-NA-WA

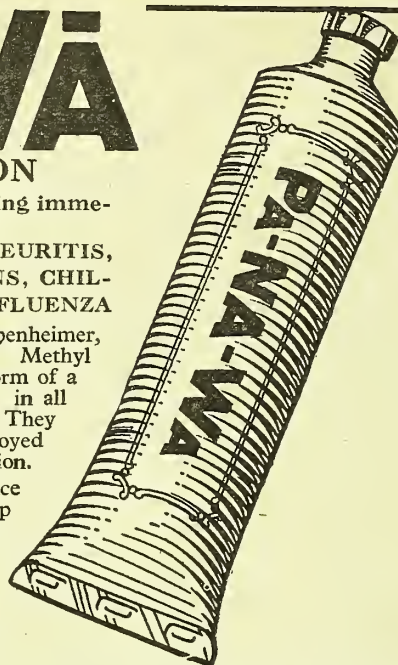
## A NON-GREASY PREPARATION

with the penetrative character of vanishing cream, giving immediate relief in all cases of

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, NEURITIS, MUSCLE STIFFNESS, JOINT STIFFNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROATS, INFLUENZA

MANY YEARS ago, in the course of their experiments, Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., conceived the idea of exhibiting Methyl Salicylate, combined with well-known rubifacients in the form of a vanishing cream. Such a combination has obvious value in all cases of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, Neuralgia, etc. They perfected the manufacture with the result that it has enjoyed a considerable sale, principally through doctors' recommendation.

PA-NA-WA (Pronounced Pain-away), which is put up in ounce tubes and retailed at the popular price of 1/3—including stamp—can now be supplied subject to liberal discount to chemists throughout the country. Packed in "display" boxes containing one dozen a



**SPECIAL OFFER for period of one month**  
**13 TUBES INVOICED AS 12**

*Further details on request from*

**Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.**

*Handforth Laboratories,*

**CLAPHAM RD., LONDON, S.W.9**

### For Coughs, Colds & Influenza

The derivatives of the main ingredients of PA-NA-WA are volatile in character. The vapours are germicidal and most useful in preventing development of influenza and other serious complaints which arise from a neglected cold. In these cases rub PA-NA-WA on the chest and throat.

# MYSORE GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD OIL

DISTILLED FROM SANTALUM ALBUM, LINN.

*This Mark is the*



**GUARANTEE**

**Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London**  
**Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, W.C.2**

Telephone: Gerrard 4412.

**MORE**  
**Money for YOU**  
**BIG**  
**NATIONAL**  
**ADVERTISING**  
**CAMPAIGN**  
**for**  
**Moorland**  
**Heart Shape Tablets**  
*commences shortly*

Be prepared for a Big Increase in Moorland Sales. See that your stocks are O.K. Look to your showmatter. See that you have plenty on hand to make a good display, so that the public will know they can buy Moorlands regularly from YOUR Pharmacy.

One Doz. 4/6    One Gross 51/-    Retail 7½d.

W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD. RAWDON NR. LEEDS





*Adeps Benzoatus*  
*Adrenalin*  
*Amylopsin*  
*Beef Juice\**  
*Carminex*  
*Catgut\**  
*Cerebrin*  
*Corpus Luteum\**  
*Diasase (Animal)*  
*Digestive Ferments*  
*Duodenin*  
*Enzymes\**  
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*Lactated Pepsin*  
*Lecithin*  
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*Mammary*  
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     " *Compound\**  
*Placenta*  
*Prostate*  
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*Spleen\**  
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*Suprarenalin\**  
*Thromboplastin\**  
*Thymus*  
     " *Compound*  
*Thyropothesis*  
*Thyroid\**  
*Thyro-Manganese\**  
*Trypsin*

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AVAILABLE.

# GLANOID

FORTY-PER-CENT

## SPLEEN SOLUTION

IN THE TREATMENT OF

### ECZEMA & URTICARIA

—SEE—

Dr. Thos. M. Paul, in "The Urologic and Cutaneous Review," Vol. XXXIII, No. 11, 1929.

*Full details sent on application.*

# GLANOID

## Concentrated Fluid Extract of **LIVER**

ONE OUNCE (the Daily dose) = HALF POUND  
FRESH WARM CALF LIVER

**PALATABLE,—READY TO TAKE**

The only stabilised FLUID EXTRACT accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for inclusion in their list of New and Non-Official Remedies.

*Write for New Booklet.*

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Telephone: NATIONAL 2424.

# Maw's Page



## Prestige

Surgical Dressings are one of the basic lines of pharmacy. You cannot sell Dressings without staking your reputation. You cannot sell Dressings without either increasing or decreasing your prestige.

If you doubt this statement, think of the important functions Surgical Dressings have to fulfil. Reflect that they are used more often than not in grave circumstances, when quality or inferiority is bound to make a profound impression.

You can trust your reputation to Maw's Dressings with complete confidence, for they are manufactured and presented with one objective constantly in mind—the building of prestige, both for the House of Maw and the retail pharmacist.

Maw's are actual manufacturers. They have the manufacturer's responsibilities and a long standing reputation to maintain. Their safety is your safety. You protect your good name when you sell Maw's Dressings.

**S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,**  
Aldersgate St., London,  
and Barnet.



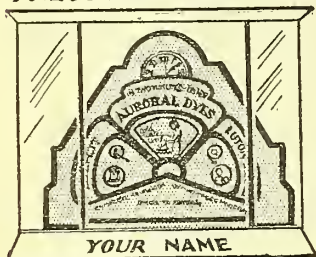


# FREE TO YOU

## A Complete ADVERTISING SCHEME For 1930



PRESS ADVERTISING



WINDOW DISPLAYS

Our Advertising Campaign for this year is the most comprehensive we have ever planned. Here are some of the leading features :—

### PRESS ADVERTISING

A very extensive programme, comprising FIFTY MILLION messages specifically and exclusively directing the Public to Chemists.

### HANDSOME COUNTER CABINET

### AND STOCK CONTAINER

again offered for "AURORAL" DYES. (Incidentally have you stocks of the three new shades—BLACK, BROWN and BEIGE?)

### BIG DISCOUNT SCHEME

(5% for cash on receipt of invoice on all orders—2½% and 5% (or 5/11d.) on £4 orders—and 5% and 5% (or 15/7d.) on £8 orders.



SHOWCARDS



COUNTER DISPLAYS

## New and attractive PATTERN BOOKS and SHOW MATERIAL, and ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE WINDOW FEATURES EVER OFFERED

introducing a mechanical electrical Device which makes Colours change in a flash—Coloured garment becomes White—old Hat becomes new and matches Frock—Clock is illuminated, etc. This Living Display will be loaned to Chemists who co-operate in the selling of our Complete Home Dyeing Service.

Full particulars concerning this forceful Sales Campaign are given in the

### 1930 WHITAKER TRADE BOOKLET

Apply for YOUR COPY by To-night's Post:

## WHITAKER & CO. (Kendal) Ltd., Colour Works, KENDAL

Telegrams: "Dullette, Kendal."

Established 1878.

Telephone: 214

London Office and Showrooms: 179-185 GREAT PORTLAND ST., W.1

Telephone: Welbeck 3715



# A STRIKING OFFER!—

**which will bring Dozens of Customers  
into your Shop.**

An Automatic Machine, standing on a pedestal in your shop, which will deliver a new Tooth Brush, STAMPED with the CUSTOMER'S NAME for 1/-.

This shows a profit of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. on returns, without the additional free bonus.

To link up the public with the Machine in your shop, display a showcard in your window with a Tooth Brush:—

**COME INSIDE**

and get this

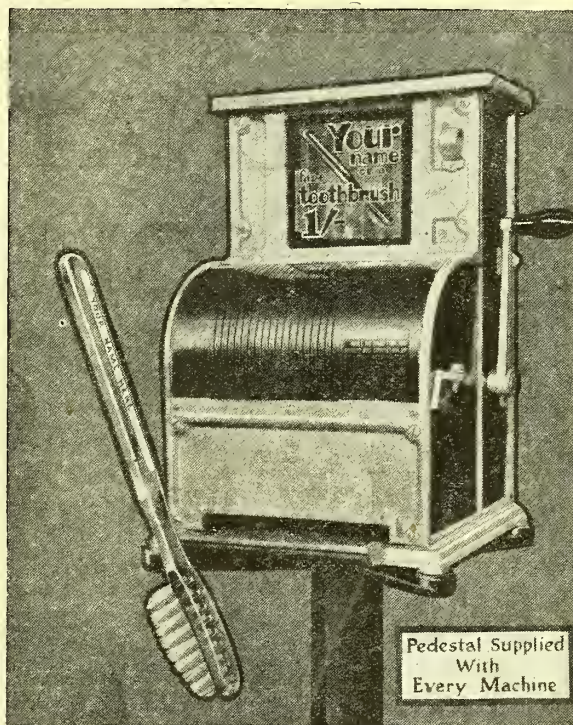
**TOOTH BRUSH**

with your Name  
on the handle

**1/-**

*When the Customer enters he places a 1/- in the slot, raises the lever under the letters comprising his name, turns the handle and picks up the stamped Tooth Brush.*

*On the Machine is a card bearing the words: "Try It! Get a new Tooth Brush, with your name on it, for 1/-."*



(This is the Machine)

## THE TERMS:—

- (1) We appoint you Sole Agent in your District for the Machine, provided the franchise is open.
- (2) You pay a Deposit of £5, which will be paid back if and when the Machine is returned.
- (3) You order 3 gross Tooth Brushes at 8/- a dozen.
- (4) We give you 6 dozen Brushes (or pro rata) as a Free Bonus.
- (5) We supply you with Advertising Matter Free.

This shows a Profit of £10 16 0 on an outlay of £14 8 0, equivalent to 75% on cost or nearly 43% on returns.

**BRITISH LABROSSE  
CO., LTD.**

Audrey House, Ely Place,  
LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone - - HOLBORN 7041-2.

To  
TIBO PRODUCTS (INTERNATIONAL), Ltd.,  
Audrey House, Ely Place, London, E.C.1.

Please send a Representative with Full Particulars of your T.B. MACHINE Offer; (or) please send by Letter Full Particulars of your T.B. MACHINE Offer.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

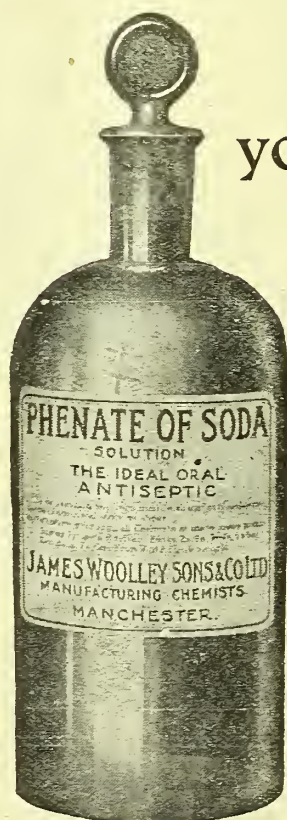
Address \_\_\_\_\_





More and more Dentists  
are regularly prescribing  
**PHENATE OF SODA**  
**SOLUTION**  
(WOOLLEY)

How are your stocks?



**P.A.T.A.**  
**RETAIL PRICES**

5 OZ. 1/6    10 OZ. 2/9  
20 OZ. 4/6    40 OZ. 7/6

**BONUS**

*Write for particulars  
of Bonus Offer for  
Window Display.*

London and South of England Distributing Agents :  
Messrs. MAY, ROBERTS & CO.

**JAMES WOOLLEY**  
SONS & Co. Ltd  
VICTORIA BRIDGE, MANCHESTER



# The Selling Power of 3¼ inches!

YOUR COUNTER was originally intended for serving, but is now greatly used for selling. Economy of space need not mean weakness of Selling power.



A NEW DISPLAY OUTER for Heart Shape Tablets—cleverly designed to stand flat and firm on 3¼ inches of counter space, or alternatively will assume the horizontal position, occupying only 8 in. x 3¼ in. (See illustrations.)

THE TABLETS are right. Our enormous output proves it. No similar tablet gives such freedom from Heartburn and Flatulence. The public ask for Ayrton's Heart Shape and use them after hearty meals.

ANOTHER NEW FEATURE is the peppermint-flavoured tablet, which has immediately jumped to success. Three varieties now available—

ROSE -AROMATIC  
PEPPERMINT

Also supplied in bulk with free cartons of alternative design:

Lbs.	7	28	112
Per lb.	2/-	1/10	1/8
Free cartons	25	100	400

## AYRTOID Brand Heart Shape BISMUTH TABLETS

Cartoned	2 ozs.
Per dozen	4/6
Per Gross	51/-

Available in  
ROSE  
AROMATIC and  
PEPPERMINT  
Flavours.

Sample dozen  
Post Free

4/6

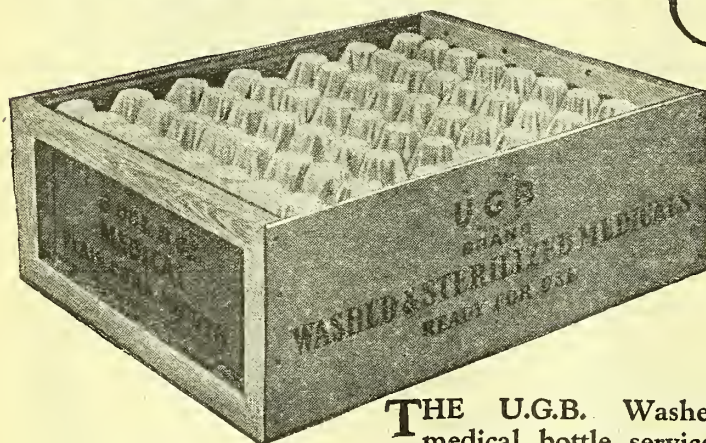
## AYRTON SAUNDERS & CO. LTD.

Hanover Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng.

# PRE-EMINENT IN PACKED GOODS



# The U.G.B. MEDICAL BOTTLE Service

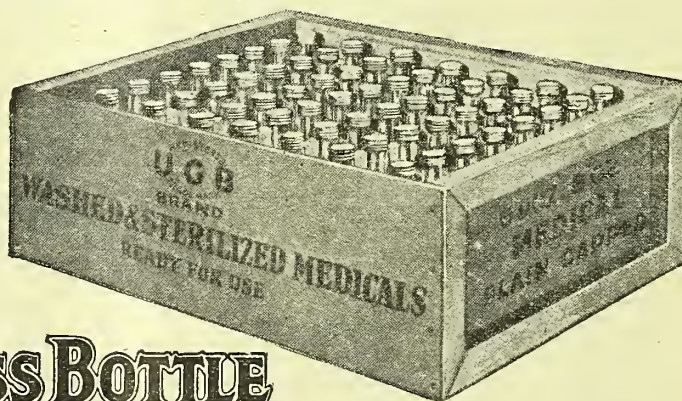


Photograph of actual package of Cork-mouth bottles with cover removed.

**T**HE U.G.B. Washed and Sterilized medical bottle service—introduced early in 1929—has proved to be an unqualified success, so much so that we were recently compelled to increase the capacity of our washing and sterilizing plant.

The screw cap service is in particular demand, and owing to the preference of users for a cap in a neutral colour, we have now standardized in fitting the bottle with an attractive RUSTLESS WHITE ENAMELLED CAP.

Photograph of actual package of Screw-cap bottles with cover removed.



## UNITED GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS • LIMITED

*The largest manufacturers of Glass Bottles in Europe.*

Head Offices:

40/43, NORFOLK ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Telephone: Temple Bar 6680. Telegrams: "Unglaboman." Estrand, London.





# "SALTEX"

## *THE Liver Salt for the Pharmacy*

*Six good reasons for taking*

### "SALTEX"

A tired body  
A dull mind  
A coated tongue  
Impure blood  
Indigestion  
Constipation

*Six good reasons for selling*

### "SALTEX"

Good value to the public  
Good profit to the Chemist  
Medicinally effective and reliable  
Distinctive preparation and pack  
No grocery competition  
Bonus for display

**SIGNS OF A SLUGGISH LIVER**

*A Tired Body  
A Dull Mind  
A Coated Tongue  
Impure Blood  
Indigestion  
Constipation*

*Six Good Reasons for Taking*

## SALTEX

**BEST FOR THE LIVER**

**9<sup>D</sup> PER TIN**      **1 1/4 FAMILY SIZE**

Try the effect of a display now. The outlay is small and the return considerable. Specimen tin and bonus terms on request.

**THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.**  
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,  
& Bardsley House, London, N.1  
ESTABLISHED 1797.

D/721

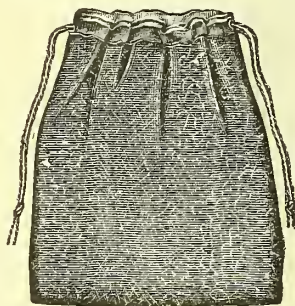
COPYRIGHT



# SPONGES BAGS AND HOLDALLS



BRITISH MADE



WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Manufactured by  
**William Toogood**  
LIMITED  
77 SOUTHWARK STREET  
LONDON, S.E.1

ARE YOU  
STOCKING  
THE NEW  
**EASY-OPENING  
TIN**  
of  
**Calvert's**  
**CARBOLIC**  
**Tooth Powder**

F. C. CALVERT & CO. LTD., MANCHESTER

**TATCHO** Sample Size 6<sup>d</sup>  
THE  
**HAIR RESTORER**  
6 Bottles in Case for  
Counter Display,  
4/- PER DOZ.

PROMOTES, PRODUCES,  
BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR

1/3 size .. 12/6 per doz.  
2/9 size .. 26/- per doz.

TATCHO Laboratories, 5 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2

Every bottle  
gives you  
**PROFIT 1/3**

and repeats always  
follow - - -

Pern Brow, the new  
perfectly harmless  
liquid eyebrow beauti-  
fier, blackens eyebrows  
and lashes to an allur-  
ing darkness and being  
waterproof it stays on.  
Its unique qualities  
have influenced recom-  
mendation and repeat  
orders from almost  
every user. Get a stock  
to-day, and give it a  
display—profits will  
come easily.

Obtainable from all  
Wholesale Houses or  
direct from—

**MIRUS, LTD.,**  
West End Sales  
Office:  
53a Maddox St.,  
W.1.



Wholesale

Retail

**18/-**  
per doz.

**2/9**  
per bottle.



# GOSNELL'S ORIGINAL Cherry Tooth Paste



IN TUBES  
10d. & 1/3

IN POTS  
1/6 & 2/-



## Cherry Blossom Perfume

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., LTD.  
Perfumers and Fine Soap Makers  
211-215, Blackfriars Rd., S.E.1  
LONDON  
Established 1760

Even though  
they are



THE  
NEW  
WATTS  
"MIRROR"  
BLADES

more  
expensive

These wonderful blades with their  
**RUSTLESS REINFORCED EDGES  
OF STAINLESS STEEL**

treated by a secret process are worth the extra  
cost. They are keener and give more and  
better shaves than any others on the market.  
The Edges are absolutely rustless in any climate.

**WATTS "MIRROR" BLADES**

Packed in Patent Spring Lid Nickelled Containers of

**10 for 5/-** Giving the retailer  
66 2/3% PROFIT on cost

**JOHN WATTS**

SHEFFIELD AND LONDON  
LIMITED

**LAMBERT WORKS - - SHEFFIELD**

Established over 150 years

LONDON : 18 SOHO SQUARE, W.1

# DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Telephone: HOLBORN 9669

## Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A
<b>PILENTA SOAP</b> .. ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
<b>PROLACTUM</b> .. ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
<b>PARSIDIUM JELLY</b> .. ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
<b>ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM</b> .. ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
<b>BORANIUM</b> .. ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
<b>CLEMINITE</b> .. ..	22/6	2/6
For a facelotion.		
<b>COLLIANDUM (Powder &amp; Solide.)</b>	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
<b>PERGOL</b> .. ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
<b>TEKKO PASTE</b> .. ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
<b>STALLAX</b> .. ..	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.		
<b>JETTALINE</b> .. ..	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
<b>PHEMINOL</b> .. ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
<b>MENNALINE</b> .. ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
<b>MERCOLIZED WAX</b> .. ..	18/-	2/-
A face cream.		
<b>STYMOL</b> .. ..	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
<b>SILMERINE</b> .. ..	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
<b>BARSYDE</b> .. ..	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
<b>TAMMALITE</b> .. ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
<b>LIQUID PERGOL</b> .. ..	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
<b>BICROLIUM</b> .. ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
<b>COCONOIDS</b> .. ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		
<b>SIPOLITE</b> .. ..	18/-	2/-
A new depilatory.		

### The Products of

**Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.**

<b>CLYNOL BERRIES</b> .. ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
<b>SOFT PALERIUM</b> .. ..	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
<b>LIQUID NAIL POLISH</b> .. ..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

South Africa: LENNON, LTD., Cape Town, etc.  
SIVE BROS., & KARNOVSKY, LTD.,  
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay. Johannesburg.  
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.  
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.  
Irish Free State: MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., Dublin.



# OIL of LEMON SOLUBLE OIL of LEMON TERPENELESS OIL of LEMON SESQUITERPENELESS OIL of LEMON

The high standard of **QUALITY** invariably maintained by each of these Lemon products is such as to ensure true **ECONOMY** in use—as well as the maximum of effectiveness for its individual purpose. *Therefore, if it's Lemon, ask*

## WHITE, TOMKINS & COURAGE, LTD. REIGATE

Surrey

Established 1795.

## LAUTIER FILS

Works: GRASSE (France) & BEYRUT (Syria).

Essential Oils and Synthetics.  
All Raw Materials for Perfumery.

Olive, Peach Kernel, Sweet Almond Oils  
Floral Waters.

Sole Agents for:—

**PAOLO VILARDI** *Messina Oils:*  
Lemon, Bergamote, Sweet Orange, etc.

**S.A. FLORFE** *Spanish Oils:*  
Spike Lavender, Rosemary, Thyme,  
Pennyroyal, etc.

**C. MINTCHEFF & KETCHEDJIEFF**  
*Otto of Rose. Bulgarian.*

Wholesale and Export only.

LAUTIER FILS, Ltd., 197 Commercial St., London E.1.  
Tel. Add.: "Lautiert, Phone, London." Phone: Bishopgate 8271/2

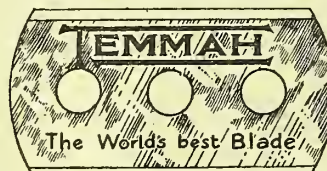
↓ THE **EMMAH** BLADE ↓

YIELDS **86%** PROFIT

BONUS 2 DOZEN (and attractive Showcards) on 1 gross.

15/-  
Gross  
(14 doz.)

Initial  
Orders  
on sale  
or return.



2d.  
each  
Retail.

Direct or  
from all  
Whole-  
salers.

YOU WILL FIND THEY SELL ON MERIT ALONE.

**TEMMAH PRODUCTS LTD.**

14/16 LOWER CLAPTON RD., LONDON, E.5

## For thinning hair

Recommend Rowland's Macassar Oil, the favourite of 137 years. It keeps the hair healthy, and staves off greyness and baldness.



RETAIL,  
3/6, 7/- & 10/6  
P.A.T.A.

**Rowland's  
Macassar Oil**

Red for  
dark hair  
Golden  
for fair or  
grey hair

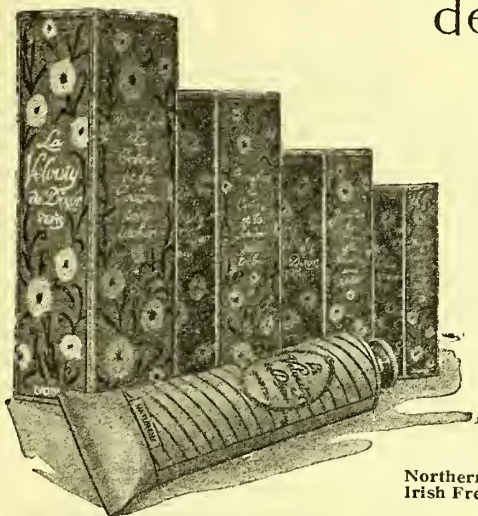
A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1  
RM2T



The original combined Cream and Powder

la **VELOUTY**

de **DIXOR** Paris



*The advertised line that you are asked for.*

NOW ON P.A.T.A.

Samples free upon receipt of trade card or billhead.

PRICES :—Full size pot -	21/- doz.	RETAIL 2/9
Super tube -	22/- "	" 3/-
Large tube -	14/- "	" 2/-
Medium tube	7/- "	" 1/-
Handbag tube	3/- "	" 6d.

*Made in four shades :*

WHITE, IVORY, NATURAL and OCHRE.

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:

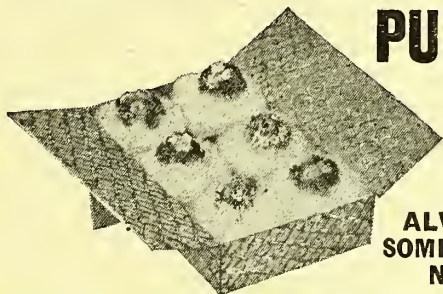
**DEBACQ & HARROP,**

68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

*Sole Distributors for*

Northern Ireland: **ROBERT MAYRS & CO.,** 43 Chichester Street, BELFAST  
Irish Free State: **MAY ROBERTS & CO. LTD.,** Grand Canal Quay, DUBLIN

**PUFFS**



ALWAYS  
SOMETHING  
NEW

**WILLIAMSON BROS., LTD.**

Hop. 3419. 177 Southwark Bridge Rd., LONDON, S.E.1



IF IT  
SHAVES  
IT'S  
WANIE

The Blade that SELLS as it SHAVES—  
"LIKE GREASED LIGHTNING!"

Obtainable from all leading Wholesalers.

FREE SAMPLE ON REQUEST.  
Dept. C.D., WANIE DISTRIBUTING CO.,  
89 Aldgate High Street, E.C.3.

Irish Free State Agents:

Messrs. W. A. FREEDMAN & CO., 21, Merchant's Quay, DUBLIN.

**SWAN DOWN**

COLD CREAM  
and  
VANISHING CREAM

RETAIL PRICE 1/3 PER JAR.

Less usual trade discounts.

OUR  
ADVERTISING  
CAMPAIGN

launched a few weeks  
ago has created an  
enormous demand  
for these two new  
Swan Down creams.

See that you get  
your share of this  
new business and  
obtain a supply from  
your usual Whole-  
saler, or from :



**HENRY TETLOW COMPANY**

84 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.3.



# Sorbo

TRADE MARK

Acknowledged to be the  
best and most absorbent  
Rubber Sponge in the  
World.

**IT NEVER CRUMBLES**

The high percentage of pure rubber contained in the SORBO sponge and its entire freedom from deleterious substances ensure its lasting qualities. It is delightfully soft, extremely absorbent, free from grit and never gets foul or slimy. Soap improves it. SORBO sponge is invaluable in the sick room as it can be boiled in disinfectant.



Sole Manufacturers:

**SORBO RUBBER-SPONGE PRODUCTS LTD.**

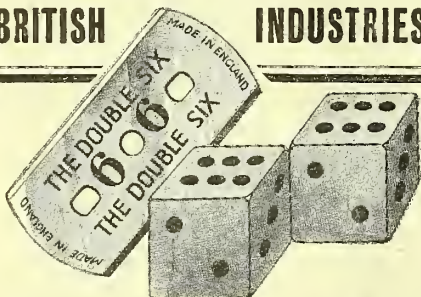
'Phone: Woking 966

SORBO WORKS, WOKING, SURREY

'Grams: "Sorbo, Woking."

London Office and Showrooms: 50, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Regent 4620.

The sensation of the  
**BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR**



**"DOUBLE SIX"  
A PENNY BLADE**

No blade ever offered such value before. Orders placed at the British Industries Fair ran into many millions.

Place your order now and make sure of immediate delivery. Write for samples and full particulars of trade terms.

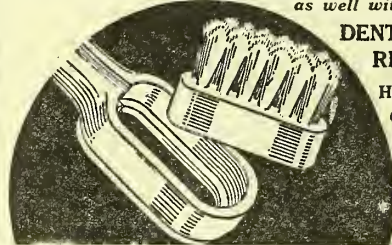
Selling at a penny this blade is positively monopolising razor blade sales.

In packets of 12 for 1/-

Made by Souplex, Ltd., Morecambe

The **"MURIE-BROWNE"**  
REFILLABLE TOOTH BRUSH

Why use a large brush when the teeth can be cleaned twice as well with a small one?



**DENTISTS STRONGLY  
RECOMMEND IT.**

Hundreds of Testimonials

Generous terms and immediate supplies are available from Sole Proprietors:-

**MURIE-BROWNE**  
98 Broad Street  
BIRMINGHAM

Made in England. Illustration is full size.

**THE "PIXIE" PENNY BLADE**  
IS SHEFFIELD MADE

Selling in thousands, and worth chemists' attention.

Per 8/- gross  
with  
Showcard



Per 8/- gross  
with  
Showcard

At last Sheffield has produced a Penny Blade which has all the cheap imported Blades beaten hollow.

Packed in Handy 6d. Cartons.

Reductions for Quantities.

Sample and Terms from:

**DRONFIELD TOOL CO. DRONFIELD SHEFFIELD.**





# SALPINE BATH SALTS WITH A PURPOSE

Retailed in  
tubes and  
tablets at

**2d.**

each.

**1/-**

per box of  
six.

As a strong seller, showing prolific returns Salpine promises to be one of the most outstanding successes put on the market within recent years. The public want Salpine and are emphatically advised to have it in strong National advertising. Salpine keeps in good condition and means no waste or unsaleable stock. In every day of the year it is used and accordingly sales are steady and good profits constant.

The attractive packing of Salpine is in itself a strong salesman.

*Get quickly into touch for supplies*

Made by

**FAIRY DYES LTD.,**  
**GLASGOW N.W.**



**THE NEW  
QUICK-SALE  
DISPLAY  
CARD**



**A HANDY  
PACKET AT  
A HANDY  
PRICE**

## NEW PACKAGE

To meet the popular demand, Eclipse Blades are now put up in packets of 3 for 1/- on attractive Display Cards, in addition to the standard packets of 5's and 10's.

**ECLIPSE**  
**RAZOR  
BLADES**

## NEW PUBLICITY

A new series of striking advertisements is now being prepared for "Eclipse" National Advertising, particulars of which you will shortly receive.

**3  
FOR  
1/-**

DISPLAY CARD complete with 10 Pkts. of 3's at 10/- per card less 33½% = £0. 6. 8.  
ONE BOX of 100 BLADES in Pkts. of 5's or 10's @ £1. 13. 4. less 33½% = £1. 2. 3.  
5 BOXES each of 100 BLADES in Pkts. of 5's or 10's @ £1. 13. 4. less 35% = £1. 1. 8.

Payment: Monthly Account, less 2½%.

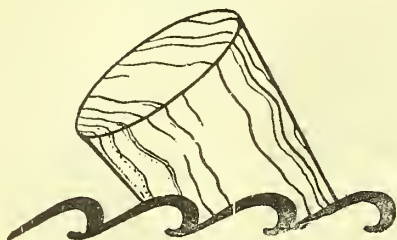
**5  
FOR  
1/8**

Order from your usual Wholesaler, or direct from the Manufacturers.

**JAMES NEILL & CO. (SHEFFIELD) LTD.,** Crucible Steel Manufacturers, SHEFFIELD.



## ARMSTRONG'S STANDARD TAPERS



**EVERY** Armstrong Cork is properly graded under a definite name.

Consistency, in quality and dimensions, enables you to obtain identical supplies at all times.

Armstrong Corks are guaranteed by a firm with a 66 years' reputation to maintain.

The Armstrong Grades are:—

GOLD LEAF BRAND  
SILVER LEAF BRAND  
BLUE LEAF BRAND  
GREEN LEAF BRAND  
and N. H. I. BRAND

*Write now for samples  
and quotations.*

**ARMSTRONG  
CORK CO., Ltd.**

Aldwych House,  
ALDWYCH,  
LONDON,  
W.C.2

## DISPENSING BOTTLES

A sound bottle is a good investment—cheap, badly-made bottles are dearest in the long run.

Of correct capacity, with uniform mouths and even distribution of metal, our bottles stand up to the roughest handling and make all the difference in the finished package.

They are bottles you can be proud of, and yet our prices are keenly competitive.

In addition they are British made.

*If you want GOOD bottles,  
ask us to quote you.*

**FREDERICK HAMPSON**

Duncan St., Salford

Telephone 1078 Trafford Park ESTABLISHED 1851. Telegrams "Attention," Salford

## "PRESTOP"

**Milk COVER & Cardboard disc REMOVER**



**6d.**

FITS ALL SIZES.

Manufacturers:

**T. WEBSTER  
& CO., LTD.**

Diamine House,  
Middle Lane,  
Hornsey, London, N.8



**WAGNER'S DRY BOTTLE CAPS**  
BEST IN QUALITY & APPEARANCE



*Self-Fixing*

**R.V. WAGNER**

33, Brooke St., London, E.C.1.

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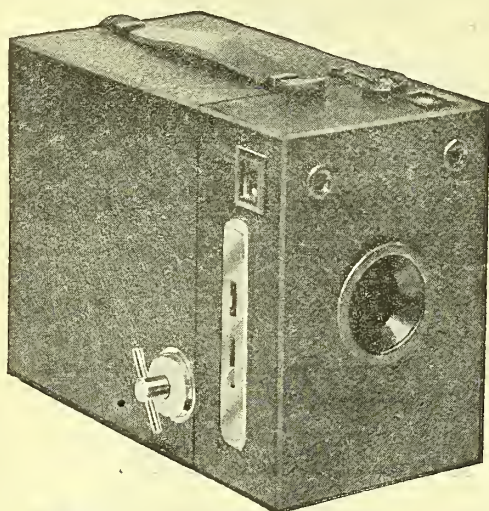
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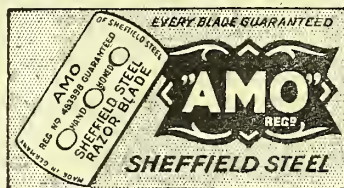
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The contents of this parcel are :-  
2 doz. 6d. Bob Martin's Taste-  
less Condition Powders,  
mixed strengths... 7 6  
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" 6d. Worm Powders ... 1 10  
" 6d. Worm Tablets ... 1 10  
" 1/- '92 Ointment... 2 3  
" 6d. Cleansfur ... 1 10  
" 6d. Chalk Blocks... 2 3  
" 6d. Antiseptic Dog Soap ... 1 10  
Carriage paid in the  
United Kingdom. 18 4

The display material in-  
cludes a three-piece screen,  
dummy display outers and  
a display container holding  
140 four-page leaflets,  
written in non-technical  
style which make very  
interesting reading for dog  
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The retail value of this  
parcel is £1 7s.

Messrs. Cleghorns, Pharmacists, Sutton, Surrey, say :-  
"Since giving prominence to your goods our sales  
have largely increased. Repeat orders are good."

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since 1892

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ON YOUR BILL FOR  
COLLAPSIBLE  
TUBES



The secret of  
how your competitor  
can sell at such appar-  
ently ridiculous prices and  
still make a profit is often that  
he has learned to know our

### "TINALLUM" TUBES

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Tested for Toothpastes, Shaving Creams,  
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Contents will not discolour in a "Tinallum" Tube.

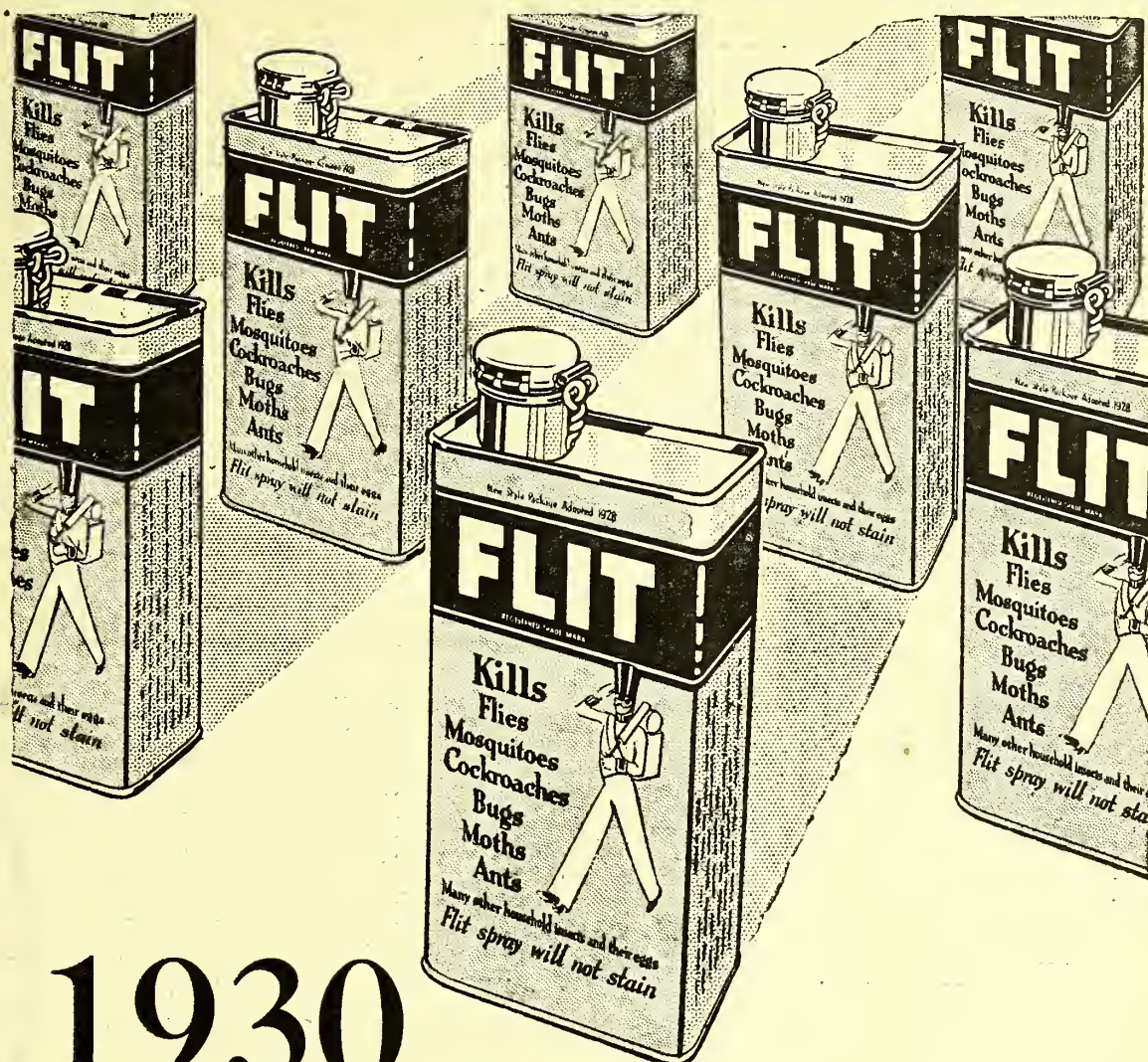
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# 1930

We wish to express our appreciation to the loyal Flit retailers and distributors everywhere who have co-operated so wholeheartedly in making 1929 a record year for Flit sales.

We pledge continued support in 1930, making Flit even more popular than ever.

Link your shop with the nation-wide 1930 advertising campaign and be identified as Flit headquarters in your neighbourhood.

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Telephone: Hampstead 8066

F.4



## KOTEX SAYS : HERE IS AN APPEAL TO REASON !

HERE appears before me this day MORTON HAGUE Esq. who is Managing Director of KOTEX LIMITED a British registered Company. He takes oath that the letters marked to appear in certain trade papers were received without having been solicited and that to the best of his knowledge the parties who wrote the letters are neither related to nor acquainted with any employee in his organisation neither are they known to any party having dealings with the said KOTEX LIMITED. He furthermore swears that the letters accompanying this Declaration will be published word for word only omitting the names and addresses of the correspondents and that the original letters will be kept on file and open for inspection for authorised persons.

Sworn at Kilburn in the County of London this 8th day of April 1930

Before me (signed) E. R. HERBERT STRINGER  
Commissioner for Oaths

(Signed) MORTON HAGUE  
Managing Director Kotex Limited

Dear Nurse Adams,

Thank you so much for the booklet "Marjorie May's Twelfth Birthday," and the unexpected gift towel. I was awfully worried how to start telling my daughter (14 this month) about the subject, but your booklet not only does it beautifully, but has helped to establish a new confidence between us. I am most grateful for it.

I have used Kotex myself for a long time and I will certainly advise.....(daughter's name given) always to do the same.

I remain, Yours truly,

(Mrs.).....

Dear Nurse Adams,

I think your "Mother's Message" to Marjorie May splendid. My daughter who is 24 years old takes "HOME CHAT" in weekly, and she showed me your message. It is not every mother who can talk to her daughter like your splendid message, though I did myself, but I have friends who cannot and I have even been asked to talk to girls. Will you kindly send me a copy or two of "Mother's Message"? I can assure you I will make good use of them.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.).....

Dear Nurse Adams,

Will you kindly send me the little book "Marjorie May's Twelfth Birthday"? My daughter in Southampton has a little daughter twelve years old next birthday. I am sure she will be delighted to have such a book to guide her. My greatest trial was to make up my mind to inform my daughters of this most important stage of their lives.

Thanking you in anticipation,  
Yours very respectfully,

(Mrs.).....

**HOW WOULD YOU FEEL** to receive similar marks of gratitude from YOUR Customers—those upon whose trade you depend for a livelihood? Local competition wouldn't worry you much, would it? **IF YOU ASK US** to describe the feeling we could only do so in one word, namely, **THRILLING**. It makes one forget business, selling and profits, as we open our mail and find thousands of unsolicited letters from grateful women.

**IN A SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION** we are going to divert these thousands of kindly sentiments TOWARDS dealers who stock KOTEX. Think what it will mean to YOUR business when the hundreds of women who receive "THE MESSAGE" through YOUR hands fix their life-long gratitude upon YOU.

**AS USUAL**—You do not have to buy anything to receive this NEW form of KOTEX Co-operation. When KOTEX LTD. GIVE a thing there "are no strings attached."

### OF URGENT IMPORTANCE

We are mailing you a booklet which tells of the NEW KOTEX PLAN. If you have not received it by APRIL 24th write for another copy. Cut out this advertisement so that you will not forget to watch for it. Our aim is to reach women in a manner which will convert their goodwill and life-long appreciation into a LOYAL and unfailing patronage of your shop—not merely for KOTEX—but for EVERYTHING YOU SELL.

**KOTEX LIMITED 78 Salusbury Road London N.W.6**

Telephone : MAIDA VALE 2900





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**DISTILLED IN OUR OWN LABORATORIES UNDER EXPERT SUPERVISION**

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The Perfume that has thrilled all Paris.

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ON P.A.T.A. 4oz (1/3) 11/-

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Branch Offices: 4 Cannon Street, Manchester. (Tel.: City 0052.)  
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## English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

### Ethyl Petrol Report

The final report of the Departmental Committee on Ethyl Petrol has been issued at 1s. by H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. It is stated that the results of the Committee's experiments agree with the results of the experiments carried out in the United States of America, and fully confirm the view expressed in the interim report (C. & D., 1928, II, 234) that the findings of the United States Government Committee were justified. The widespread use of ethyl petrol as a motor fuel for motor vehicles would not, in the Committee's opinion, increase the proportion of particulate lead in the atmosphere of the streets to such an extent as to constitute a risk even to the health of that part of the population which is most exposed—namely, police officers on traffic control duty and drivers of motor and other vehicles. In a properly ventilated garage there would be no danger to health from the exhausts of motor vehicles, or from the evaporation of ethyl petrol owing to spillage. Even in a badly-ventilated garage the danger due to spillage would not be serious. The Committee again repeat the warning given in the interim report that adequate ventilation of all garages, whether or not ethyl petrol is used, is a matter of considerable importance, and that the danger from carbon monoxide in an unventilated garage is very serious. The risk arising from the absorption of lead tetra-ethyl owing to the contact of ethyl petrol with the skin is so small as to be negligible. While the deposits from cylinder heads, etc., of cars using ethyl petrol contain a high percentage of lead, the quantity and nature of these deposits are such as to make them of little significance to garage workers, if regard is had to cleanliness. There is no danger to water supplies from the use of ethyl petrol.

In view of the foregoing conclusions the Committee are of opinion that there are no reasons for prohibiting the use of ethyl petrol in this country, and do not recommend any legislative action so long as the terms of the contract between the proprietors of the fuel and the distributors in this country secure the continued observance of the following precautions:—

- That cans and pumps should be labelled to indicate the presence of lead in the fuel and to warn the user to avoid spillage, and not to use the fuel for other purposes than motor fuel.
- That the fuel should be dyed as an additional check against its use otherwise than as a motor fuel.
- That the amount of lead tetra-ethyl in the fuel sold for ordinary commercial purposes should not exceed 1 part in 1,300 parts by volume or about 1 in 650 by weight.

### Inquests

At Mansfield, on April 8, the death of Cyril T. Chadbourne, Shirebrook, aged eighteen months, was investigated by the coroner. The father said that a bronchitis kettle had been obtained from a nursing association on the doctor's instructions, and that when it boiled water spurted over the infant, causing death. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was recorded.

An inquest was held at Maidenhead, on April 10, on the body of Edward H. Mann, who poisoned himself by drinking weed-killer. James Stiles, an assistant at a Maidenhead ironmonger's shop, admitted that he sold the weed-killer, which contained arsenic, to Mann without complying with the regulations, because there were other customers waiting to be served. The coroner, recording a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind," said he was filled with horror to think that a dangerous poison of this kind could be sold over an ironmonger's counter to a perfect stranger without the slightest precaution.

## Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

### Wednesday, April 23

Manchester Pharmacy Club, Clydesdale Club, Turner Street, at 8.30 p.m. Whist drive. Tickets, 2s. each (including light refreshments), from Mr. A. E. Thorpe, 66 Chapel Street, Levenshulme.

Guild of Public Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

### Thursday, April 24

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Cambridge and District Branch, Lion Hotel, at 3 p.m. Mr. E. S. Peck on "The Report of the Departmental Committee."

North-East London District Pharmaceutical Association, St. John's Institute, Urswick Road, Hackney, at 3 p.m. Mr. A. F. Huggins on "Essential Oils."



## Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Faversham Town Council.—Mr. T. J. Thomas, chemist and druggist, drugs, etc.

London County Council.—Robert Bailey & Son, Ltd.; Arthur Berton, Ltd.; A. E. Braid & Co., Ltd.; Carnegie Brothers; A. De St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd.; B. Pratt & Co., Ltd.; Robinson & Sons, Ltd.; Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd.; W. G. Taylor; Vernon & Co., Ltd.; dressings, etc.

## Birmingham

The works of the "Pazo" Co., Oldbury, will be closed for Easter holidays from April 19 until April 22 inclusive.

Mr. C. J. Woodward, B.Sc., the teacher of chemistry, who for many years was attached to the Midland Institute, has reached his ninety-second birthday.

## Liverpool

Mr. Roger Rowlands, J.P., Birkenhead, is now convalescent after a severe illness.

Mr. Herbert Edward Davies, B.Sc., F.I.C., until lately public analyst for Birkenhead, Southport, St. Helens and Lancaster, died at his residence on April 2. Mr. Davies had a large analytical practice, and was at one time chairman of the Liverpool section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

## Miscellaneous

SALE OF RARE BOOKS.—The books sold at Christie's, London, S.W., on April 14, included an example of the "Selectarium Stirpium Americanum" (circa 1780) with 264 water-colour drawings, which fetched £290; three other botanical folios fetched respectively £105, £78 and £68.

WINDOW SLASHING.—A fresh outbreak of window slashing in London is reported. On April 13 it was found that several shop windows in Sloane Street, S.W., including that of Amoores & Co., chemists, had been deeply cut.

IN THE COURTS.—At Brighton Police Court, on April 11, Alfred E. Colton was fined £3 with £2 costs, and Albert Haigh and Herbert E. Watts were each fined £2 with £1 costs, for practising dentistry without being registered.—In Bloomsbury County Court, London, recently, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain obtained judgment in the sum of £1 11s. 6d. against Mr. A. R. Mulligan, chemist and druggist, Prince's Road, W.11, in respect of an unpaid annual subscription, together with an order for the return of his membership certificate.

A PHARMACIST'S PROTEST.—The "Evening Standard" recently gave prominence to some remarks from "a well-known surgeon," who stated that at a West End nursing home a packet of sterilised "gauze and wool," costing 9d., is charged to the patient at 5s. 6d.; that the home pays its chemist 5s. per lb. for cotton-wool; and that powders charged at 9d. each are supplied when tablets sold at twenty-five for 1s. are ordered. A pharmacist, whose name has been supplied to us, replied effectively in a subsequent issue of the same paper to the effect that the matrons of such institutions are not inexperienced business women. He added: "When your correspondent writes of cotton-wool being sold at 1s. per pound at the stores during the sales, and that the quality so supplied would serve his purpose equally well, that statement is open to grave doubt. . . . This cheap wool is of foreign manufacture. It is of a very short fibre not properly cleaned or carded, nor is it aseptic. Again, I will join issue with your correspondent on the question of the sleeping tablets; I have yet to learn of a chemist that will supply drugs in the form of powder when a surgeon or a physician orders tablets, unless, as frequently does happen, a doctor will order tablets of a certain drug which are not made in the particular strength which he prescribes. . . ."

## Scottish News

## Photographic Dealers' Association

The second annual general meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association was held in Glasgow on April 2. In the absence of Mr. Pollock, Mr. J. Weir (vice-president) occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous general meeting were read and adopted. The secretary then gave the following report of the year's work:—There have been eleven meetings of the branch council. The special subcommittee formed to consider applications for new photographic accounts has met on nine occasions and has considered fifty-four applications for new accounts. When the dealers' list subcommittee of the joint council came into being in November 1928, the photographic manufacturers agreed to submit every application for a new photographic account to the joint council for consideration, and to abide by their decision. It was soon found in practice that, although the manufacturers adhered to their agreement, a number of wholesalers, who were not bound by any agreement, opened new accounts without consulting the joint council, and this proved a serious source of leakage. There were some eighty firms, such as chemists' sundriesmen, who were acting as unauthorised wholesalers. Some of these firms were simply authorised as dealers, and new regulations were made by which those firms which were authorised as dealers only must not supply photographic goods except at full retail prices, and the authorised dealers were placed on the same footing as the manufacturers in having to submit every application for a new account to the joint council. . . . A joint meeting with the photo-finishers in the Glasgow area was held on December 4, 1929, when it was agreed to fix the scale of D. and P. prices for 1930 as it had been in Glasgow for 1929. It was agreed that total failures be charged at half-price to the dealer. The branch council had again nominated Mr. A. Fairbairn to represent the branch area on the national council. The treasurer gave a report of the balance sheet published on the notice calling the meeting. Mr. Fairbairn also gave a *résumé* of his work as National Council representative. The following office-bearers and members of council were elected:—*President*, Mr. R. Ballantine; *Vice-President*, Mr. A. Pollock; *President*, Mr. J. Weir; *Vice-President*, Mr. R. A. Couper; *Secretary*, H. W. Thomas, 420-422 Argyle Street; *Treasurer*, Mr. A. Fairbairn; *Council*, Messrs. A. Macsween, R. H. Wilson, T. Rennie, D. G. Mackenzie, A. Ballantine, D. Black, and S. G. Askham; *Auditors*, Messrs. W. J. Moffat and W. Wood Wilson.

## Edinburgh

At a general meeting of the High Constables of Edinburgh held in the City Chambers, on April 7, and presided over by Lord Provost T. B. Whitson, the retiring moderator, Mr. Anthony T. White, chemist and druggist, was presented with a gold wristlet watch and a canteen of cutlery as a mark of appreciation for his long and valued service to the Society.

The first meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club for this season took place in excellent weather on April 9 at Turnhouse, when there was a good attendance. The prizes for the day were won as follows:—Tie for first, J. Bowman and A. Henderson; third, G. P. Cooper; first in second class, J. H. Scroggie. The next outing is at Liberton on April 23, when new members will be welcomed.

On March 24, before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Mr. William Fulde, of the Heriot-Watt College, described an apparatus to enable anaesthetics of different character to be administered under conditions making for complete safety in control. A patient could be given ether (intertracheal or by vapour mask), nitrous oxide and oxygen, or ethylene (or other gaseous anaesthetic) with carbon dioxide. A single control enabled the ether percentage to be regulated within wide limits, and allowed any required mixture of chloroform and ether to be obtained.



## Irish News

### Brevities

At Randalstown, co. Antrim, on April 8, James Watters, Main Street, was fined 2s. 6d., with costs, for selling vinegar which contained 3.28 per cent. of acetic acid. The analyst stated that genuine vinegar should contain at least 4 per cent. of acetic acid.

The contracts for the supply of medicines and medical and surgical appliances to the various boards of guardians in Northern Ireland have, as usual, been the object of keen competition. Medical and surgical appliances must be of approved manufacture. Most of the appliances contracts were obtained by J. Clarke & Co. (Successors), Ltd. The exceptions were:—Belfast, Fred Storey, Ltd.; Newry, S. Connor & Sons. The medicine contracts were placed as follows:—J. Clarke & Co. (Successors), Ltd., Newtownards; Fred Storey, Ltd., Armagh, Belfast, Ballymoney, Ballycastle, Castlederg, Coleraine, Clogher, Downpatrick, Dungannon, Lisburn, Lisburn and Hillsborough, Linskeagh, Lurgan and Newry; R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., Antrim, Ballymena, Banbridge, Cookstown, Enniskillen, Killeel, Larne, Londonderry, Limavady, Magherafelt, Omagh and Strabane. The contractors have to deliver the medicines and dressings direct into the dispensaries. Guardians do not pay for containers or packages.

### Belfast

At Belfast City Commission, on April 10, Arnold Walker was indicted for maliciously breaking two plate-glass windows in the pharmacy of Mr. J. Carroll Culbert, Ph.C., Connswater, on March 28. The jury found that the accused was unfit to plead.

The Tuberculosis Committee of Belfast Corporation has accepted the following tenders for the year ending March 31, 1931:—Drugs, Fred Storey, Ltd., and John Clarke & Co., Ltd. Dressings, instruments, etc., Fred Storey, Ltd., John Clarke & Co., Ltd., and Ben Clarke & Son.

## Westminster Wisdom

### Notes on Parliamentary Matters

#### CASH-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE

The Postmaster-General (Mr. Lees-Smith) informed Sir N. Grattan-Doyle on April 8 that the numbers of inland cash-on-delivery parcels carried were, in round figures, in 1926, 767,000; in 1927, 1,521,000; in 1928, 1,863,000; and in 1929, 2,290,000. The percentages of parcels returned as undeliverable during those years were 2.29 per cent., 2.15 per cent., 2.19 per cent. and 2.49 per cent. respectively. The figures include packets sent by letter post since the service was extended to the registered letter post on April 30, 1928, but those comprise only a small proportion of the total. The question of extending the service is continually kept in mind.

#### TANNIC ACID TREATMENT FOR BURNS

The Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Short), replying to a question put by Dr. Davies on April 9, stated that the Home Secretary had received a report from the Senior Medical Inspector. His conclusion, reached after careful inquiry, is that this form of treatment is not suitable generally for the first aid treatment of burns at a factory or workshop. It can only be properly given in works where there is an ambulance room properly equipped and in charge of a properly qualified person, and in the treatment of minor burns it has no advantage over sterilised burn dressings. In the case of severe burns it may be valuable where the patient cannot be moved to hospital without considerable delay, but otherwise the protection of the burn by a simple dressing is the proper procedure. He does not, therefore, advise any modification of the existing instructions.

## Business Changes

TILLMAN'S PHARMACY, Causewayhead, Penzance, has been acquired by A. Opie & Co., Ltd., chemists.

MR. W. H. E. BARNES, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 3 Cumbergate, Peterborough.

MASON'S CASH CHEMISTS, Brixton, have acquired the business of the Surrey Drug Co., Ltd., Lavender Parade, North Cheam.

MR. A. CLUNIE, druggists' sundriesman, has removed from 53 Upper Brook Street, Manchester, to 184 Stockport Road, Ardwick, Manchester.

MR. ADAM SMITH, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of the late Mr. Robert Nicoll, chemist and druggist, at Liberton, Edinburgh.

FLEMINGS CHEMISTS (LONDON), LTD., 7 London Street, Paddington, W.2, have disposed of this business to Mr. J. Rubenstein, chemist and druggist.

MR. W. M. BLAIK, chemist and druggist, and Mr. C. M. Blaik, chemist and druggist, have acquired the business of the late Mr. Robert Nicoll, chemist and druggist, at 7 and 8 Roseneath Street, Edinburgh.

MR. P. S. WINDWOOD, chemist and druggist, 96 Askew Road, London, W.12, has purchased the business of Mr. W. E. Bambrough, chemist and druggist, trading as Wilson & Co., 395 High Road, Chiswick, London, W.4, which he will continue under the old name.



### NOT A B.B.C. PRONUNCIATION

Small boy: Six penn'orth of 'Ome and Colonial, Mister.  
 Chemist: You've come to the wrong shop, Tommy, you want the grocer's.  
 Small boy: No, mister, Mum said the chemist's.  
 Chemist: Do you know what it's for?  
 Small boy: Yes, mister, it's for Mum's 'ead.  
 Chemist: You don't mean eau de Cologne, do you?  
 Small boy: That's it, mister—'Ome and Colonial.



## Pharmacy in Indo-China

PHARMACY in Indo-China is practised by European, Chinese and Indo-Chinese pharmacists. Native pharmacists also are obtaining diplomas from the schools of medicine and pharmacy. It has been considered necessary, therefore to safeguard the interests of each of these classes, taking into consideration their ability, qualification, local custom, and at the same time the needs of public hygiene and the application of European therapeutics. The various types of native pharmacist are to be under a special edict of the Governor-General of Indo-China. It has also been thought wise to subject all European pharmacists to the rules which govern the practice of pharmacy in France and French Possessions where pharmacy is already regulated. In order to do this the conditions under which pharmacy is practised in Indo-China have been codified and stabilised by a recent decree. The provisions of the new decree include that dépôts for the supply of official remedies, simple drugs and non-poisonous preparations may be established in isolated localities more than ten kilometres from a regular pharmacy. The preparation of official remedies, however, will be prohibited. Where official remedies and simple non-poisonous drugs as well as native medicines are stocked more than fifteen kilometres from the nearest European pharmacy, authority can be given to allow the sale of all French pharmaceutical specialities so long as they do not contain the specified dangerous drugs. The earlier regulations deal with the repression of quack medicines and the regulations as to the practice of pharmacy. The law relating to dangerous drugs in France (1916) also applies to Indo-China, both as to importation, keeping and using such drugs, principally opium, morphine and cocaine.

From now on no one under twenty-five years of age is allowed to be a practising pharmacist in French Indo-China and the territory of Kouang-Tchéou-Wan. He must also be fully qualified and the possessor of a diploma valid in Indo-China. The only exception is for those concerned with native medicines, and they are under an edict of the Governor-General. Each pharmacist must be the one and only proprietor of the shop he runs. If he is in partnership with others then each one must have charge of one shop. He must live in the district where his pharmacy is situated and manage it personally. He may have assistants, but he is personally responsible financially and otherwise for all mistakes. He is not allowed to deal in his pharmacy in anything other than medicines, drugs, chemicals, and all goods connected with the art of healing. If a pharmacist takes over a going concern or changes his location he must give written notice of the fact to the local authority. He must state his qualification and give all necessary information. On the death of a pharmacist his widow or his heirs may be authorised to keep the pharmacy open for one year only, counting the day of decease, on condition that a properly qualified pharmacist manages the business. He is to be responsible for the management and conduct of the business. In the meantime the business must be disposed of to a suitable qualified pharmacist. A similar provision applies, but for one year only, if the principal is ill. The pharmacist must copy all prescriptions of both doctors and veterinary surgeons, which he dispenses. He must also keep the necessary registers under Article 22 (dealing with poisonous substances). The official remedies must be made in accordance with the French Codex, and he must always have in his possession the latest edition and the supplement if needed. The sale of poisons for medicinal use is restricted to the pharmacist, except as already stated when used in native medicines. By order of the Governor-General in certain cases the pharmacist will supply medicines containing poisons prescribed by native doctors who hold diplomas of the school of medicine of Indo-China, qualified native veterinary surgeons and native midwives.

### SALES RESTRICTED TO PHARMACISTS

The pharmacist supplying medicines containing poisons must provide the container, which must bear a label on

which the name of the medicine and the name and address of the seller appears. The following are considered to be pharmaceutical preparations, and their sale is reserved to the pharmacist:—(1) All products with a curative object; (2) sterilised dressings for wounds, catguts, drainage tubes, wools, waddings, tissue, lints impregnated with iodoform, salol, bichloride of mercury, etc.; (3) medicinal mineral waters (purgative waters); (4) serums, vaccines, and organic preparations, but these must have been prepared in laboratories specially authorised for the purpose. Where a person holds the diplomas for both medicine and pharmacy he can supply medicines for human beings or animals if he is more than ten kilometres from the nearest pharmacy. Dépôts for official remedies and non-poisonous simple drugs can be installed in places more than ten kilometres from a pharmacy. It is by order of the Governor-General that these dépôts will be carried on. If a pharmacist opens a pharmacy in such a district the dépôt will be closed within six months. The inspection of pharmacies is provided for by Article 15, and the inspectors are responsible for detection of quack medicines, impure drugs, adulteration, as well as supervising the storage and sale of dangerous drugs and poisons. The inspectors may be assisted by the police, particularly with the object of obtaining samples for examination as to quality, accuracy and conformity with Codex standards. Any person in charge of a pharmacy or supplying medicines and pharmaceutical preparations without having fulfilled the obligations outlined in the regulations is liable to a fine of 500 francs and the risk of the immediate closing of his pharmacy. For a second offence the punishment is imprisonment.

## Changes in the Quebec Pharmacy Act

For many years there has been a good deal of complaint that the Quebec Pharmacy Act was too severe in its restrictions as to what should be sold by others beyond the calling of the pharmacist. A Bill has now been introduced in the Provincial Legislature by which a new schedule is created to be known as Schedule B, which will provide for the sale of sixty-one articles, the sale of which was forbidden by others than pharmacists. The list is as follows:—

Gum arabic, wood alcohol, boric acid, tartaric acid, camphorated alcohol, powdered and lump alum, anise, arrow-root, aspirin, distilled water, lime water, bay rum, coconut butter, bicarbonate of soda or baking soda, benzine, borax, white and yellow wax, chloride of lime, camomile, camphor, camphorated chalk, camphorated oil, Canada balsam, turgentine, medicated soap, castor oil, thyme, parsley, marjoram, savory, poultry dressing, oil of cloves, cochineal, cod-liver oil, plasters, Epsom salt, cooking essences, glycerin, glycerin and rose water, vaseline oil, olive oil, blue ointment, tincture of iodine, iris root, lactose, zinc ointment, purgative lemonade, linseed, liquorice powder, lump magnesite, oil of tar, white and yellow vaseline, hydrogen peroxide, rhubarb root, Rochelle salts, Vichy salts, senna leaves and powder, Glauber salts, sulphur, spirits of camphor, syrup of figs.

This will be strange reading to many, as the majority of the articles are not poisons in the ordinary sense, and many of everyday use or consumption. The proposed Bill will remedy a condition that has caused friction in the past between the pharmacist and the general store dealer. A new Schedule "A" containing a list of thirty-three poisons will be in force and the drugs mentioned in this schedule can only be sold by the pharmacist in conformity with the laws ruling throughout the Dominion.

[The above proposal to amend the Act was postponed by agreement in the Legislative Assembly of the Province by the Public Bills Committee on March 27. The postponement is for one year, and during that time the Pharmacy Association of the Province of Quebec will not institute prosecutions against storekeepers except in case of a few articles considered dangerous.]



# Proprietary Articles Trade Association

## Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Association was held at the Hotel Russell, London, W.C.1, on April 10, the president (Mr. S. Watson) in the chair.

### ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

THE annual meeting of the Association was held at retail sections had increased, and that the Association's revenue for the past year was £148 more than that for 1928. The assistance of the Retail Pharmacists' Union in obtaining new members and collecting subscriptions was acknowledged. The number of "ordinary" cases of price cutting reported during the past twelve months was 550. The majority of these cases were settled quickly and satisfactorily, and in only 100 cases had the stop list to be applied.

The accounts for the year 1929 show an increase in total receipts of just over £100; expenses, however, are £600 more than in 1928, with the result that the balance of income over expenditure amounts to £731. Although this is quite satisfactory at the moment, the P.A.T.A. expenses will be much heavier this year, and it is quite possible that in the near future the Council will have carefully to review the situation with a view to finding methods for increasing the annual revenue. The total income was £8,236 15s. 3d. The principal items of expenditure were: Salaries and annuity, £3,117 18s. 10d.; investigation of cutting, £1,308 8s. 2d.; "Anti-Cutting Record," £290 5s.; councillors' expenses, £342 5s. 10d.; rent and rates, £398 18s. 3d.; lighting and heating, £106 2s. 3d.; printing and stationery, £404 4s. 9d.; postage, £355 18s. 10d.

THE PRESIDENT moved the adoption of the report and financial statement. Mr. Watson said all would agree that the past year had been, from the trading and industrial view-point, disappointing and unsatisfactory. Past experience showed that in such times price-maintenance organisations had to contend with unusual difficulties. "Cutting" became intensified, and meretricious methods of obtaining trade, such as the employment of bonus, discount, gift and trading-stamp schemes, were, unfortunately, adopted. In spite of these conditions, membership of all sections had been maintained. Comparing the strength of the Association to-day with that of ten years ago, the president remarked that the increase in membership was remarkable. Referring to the attacks made on the P.A.T.A. system during the last general election, Mr. Watson said that these attacks emanated from one section of the trading community—the co-operative movement. They would notice the appointment of a special Committee of Inquiry into certain "trade practices." The Association welcomed the inquiry, and would be only too pleased to lay before the Committee the fullest facts as to the working and activities of the P.A.T.A. The president emphasised the absolute necessity of P.A.T.A. manufacturers and wholesalers fulfilling their obligations to the utmost, and of retailers co-operating more fully and refraining from being made the tools of the cutters. There had grown up within the Association an important and extensive detective and investigation organisation; the work it accomplished was formidable, and would astonish ordinary members. It represented active, and sometimes costly, co-operation on the part of many manufacturers and wholesalers. The president also referred to the value of propaganda meetings and to the Association's financial position. Expenditure was heavy, and it might become necessary to consider ways and means of increasing revenue.

The adoption of the report was supported by Mr. KEALL, Mr. PICKARD, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. MILNER, who endorsed the president's remarks, testified to the activity and alertness of the organisation, and emphasised the necessity of the fullest support being accorded to it by members of all sections.

Mr. READ (London, S.E.) asked for particulars of the scheme for dealing with cutting adopted by the Council in preference to the proposals made by the South-East London Association.

THE SECRETARY explained that the institution of most binding agreements on both manufacturers and wholesalers and the greater care taken in regard to traders supplied represented, in general terms, the procedure which was now having its trial.

Mr. SILLER (Lysol, Ltd.) asked whether retailers generally were giving manufacturers and the Association the fullest help in this work of dealing with price cutters.

THE SECRETARY said that a great deal of information was received from retailers—often of the greatest value.

Mr. J. D. BOHN (The British Drug Houses, Ltd.) said he was surprised that to-day there should be any considerable number of chemists who were not members of the retail section.

The report was formally adopted. A resolution, expressing the meeting's appreciation of the work and services of the secretaries and staff, was adopted, and was suitably acknowledged. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

## Council Meeting

THE quarterly meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held at the Hotel Russell, London, W.C.1, on April 10, Mr. S. Watson (president) in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT extended a welcome to Mr. Arthur Kenny, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, a former president of the Master Pharmacists' Association, and chairman of the board of directors of the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Mr. KENNY, thanking the Council for the courtesy extended to him, referred to the work and activities of pharmaceutical organisations in Australasia, and to the fact that they had the highest regard for the pioneer associations in the Old Country.

## DEATH

THE PRESIDENT said that the Council would learn with deep regret of the death that morning of Mr. Gerard Gibbs, a director of D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., and their representative on the Council. A resolution expressing the Council's regret and their sympathy with the family was passed in silence, all standing.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The report of the Executive Committee included the following:—

*Agreements.*—The Committee are pleased to report that the agreements submitted to all members of the manufacturers' and wholesale sections for the purpose of ensuring fuller observance of the obligations of membership, and for making the Association's price-maintenance system more effective, have been accepted by the sections concerned with gratifying readiness. At the present time a negligible proportion only of P.A.T.A. manufacturers have not completed the agreement, while every member of the wholesale section has signed and returned the forms. The Committee are also pleased to report that the "tightening up" of distribution effected during the past quarter has had its effect.

*Committee of Inquiry.*—The Association has been notified by the Board of Trade of the appointment by the Lord Chancellor and the President of the Board of Trade of a Committee "to consider present trade practices which result in withholding from particular retail traders supplies of goods in which they wish to deal or which prevent the resale of such supplies except upon conditions imposed by the suppliers, and to report whether in their opinion all or any of such practices are detrimental to the public interest, and, if so, what alterations in the existing law are necessary to prevent the continuance of such practices." The Executive Committee of the P.A.T.A. Council realise that the inquiry to be conducted by the above Committee is likely to be of importance to the Association and the price-maintenance system which it represents. The Executive have intimated to the secretary of the Committee that the Association will desire to give evidence regarding its functions and activities.

After discussion, the report was adopted.



## Legal Reports

**Absence of a Standard.**—At Bradford City Police Court, on April 8, Taylors Drug Co., Ltd., were summoned on a charge of selling glycerin, honey and lemon juice, which was found on analysis to be deficient in glycerin. Mr. S. Hilton (for the prosecution) said that the mixture in question contained only a trace of glycerine and Mr. Richardson, the city analyst, would express the opinion that the mixture ought to contain 30 per cent. of glycerin. Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister, who defended, said he had a technical objection to lodge. The analyst had failed to make out a certificate setting up a standard for the mixture. Had the analyst done so it would have been for the Court to approve or disapprove of the standard; but without that he contended that it was not in the power of the Court to set up a standard. The magistrates retired to consider this point, and on their return announced that the case would be adjourned until April 28.

**Dangerous Drugs Acts.**—At Liverpool Police Court, on April 9, the stipendiary magistrate gave his considered judgment in the case in which Mr. Norman H. Davies, chemist and druggist, was summoned for not having kept a dangerous drugs register at all times available for inspection (*C. & D.*, March 29, p. 381). Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister, had argued for the defence that the defendant, as a manager, was not the person keeping open shop within the meaning of the Acts. The magistrate said: "It is impossible to come to the conclusion that a person 'keeping open shop' refers to the owner of the shop only. While the keeping open shop is done by the company, I think it is also done by the manager who has the control of that particular shop." While agreeing with Mr. Glyn-Jones about the meaning of the words "at all times," in this particular case all reasonable times must include all the times when the shop was open for business in the ordinary way. A fine of 20s. was imposed.—There was a further case regarding entries of cocaine and morphine, as to which Mr. Glyn-Jones said that it was a case of a faulty prescription, and if the prosecution were right, a patient who had obtained such drugs on a prescription in which a doctor had failed to dot an "i" or cross a "t" might be liable to a fine of £1,000 or ten years' imprisonment for being in unlawful possession of the drugs. A long legal argument as to whether the summons had been taken out under the correct section of the Regulations ensued, and ultimately the case was adjourned.

## New Companies and Company News

**P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.**

**J. H. STANCLIFFE, LTD., (P.C.).**—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dispensers, dentists, opticians, etc. The directors are: J. Stancliffe and R. Booth. R.O.: The Green, Idle, Bradford.

**NORMAN HEATH, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in foods, tablets, pills, specifics and patent medicines, etc. The subscribers are: B. F. H. Joseph and L. E. Douthwaite. R.O.: 14 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

**GRANTHAM'S (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, herbalists, drug merchants, etc. The directors are: E. Grantham, J. H. Grantham, Mrs. Flora S. Grantham, J. I. McIntosh and J. S. Wellburn. Secretary: J. H. Grantham.

**OULTON ROAD PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists (pharmaceutical and otherwise), druggists, etc. The subscribers are: H. A. Downing and G. Downing. Solicitors: Fann, Collis & Son, Stoke-upon-Trent.

**EUCALYPTUS PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, research and analytical chemists, chemical manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are: T. Chilton and F. W. Tims. Solicitors: W. P. Guillet & Dawkins, 55 Berners Street, W.1.

**RANDALL MARTIN, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Park Pharmacy, Park Avenue, Redcar, Yorks, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The directors are: R. E. T. Martin and Mrs. L. E. Martin. R.O.: 61 Park Avenue, Redcar.

**GROSSMAN'S CASH CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £500. Objects: To adopt an agreement with I. Grossman, and to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, referred to therein, and that of dentists, opticians, etc. The subscribers are: I. Grossman, B. Grossman. R.O.: 116 High Street, Whitechapel, E.1.

**W. J. LEWIS, LTD.**—Mr. T. Rimington, of 43 Gallowtree Gate, Nottingham, was appointed Receiver on February 26, 1930, under powers contained in debenture dated July 3, 1925.

**RELANCE RUBBERWARE, LTD.**—At a meeting held in London on April 9 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Sir H. J. de Courcy Moore, 4 London Wall Avenue, London, E.C.2, was appointed liquidator.

**GORDON HOLDSWORTH & Co., LTD.**—The firm of Gordon Holdsworth & Co., Ltd., has been entirely reconstructed, and is now under the sole control of Mr. Arthur F. Lacey. They will shortly be offering a range of new products.

**BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.**—The annual report for 1929 shows a profit for the year, including £1,602 16s. 10d. brought forward, of £8,506 7s. 1d., out of which has been paid interest on debentures £639 18s., leaving a balance of £7,866 9s. 1d., which the directors recommend should be applied as follows:—To pay a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. on the preference shares, less tax, £1,749; to pay a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, less tax, £958 11s.; to reserve for income tax, £1,500; to write off capital expenditure, £136 os. 4d.; to write off goodwill, £1,000; to carry to reserve, £500; to carry forward, £2,022 17s. 9d.. Mr. A. E. Barclay, M.P.S., F.C.S., retires from the board, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

**LEVER BROS., LTD.,** report a net profit for 1929 of £6,213,505, compared with £5,274,075, while £160,337 (against £101,795) was brought forward. The Ordinary shares receive 10 per cent., compared with 5 per cent. The directors have applied £500,000 (against £200,000) to reserve, while there is a special appropriation of £500,000 this time to writing off the balance of the cost of the Rotterdam Company's note issue and to making further provisions against the contemplated closing down of an associated company. The balance carried forward is £119,192, compared with £160,337. The Ordinary shares of the company are now held, of course, by the Unilever Combine, though this merger did not come into operation until January 1 last. The auditors state that the shares in and capital loans to subsidiary, allied and other companies (together £59,419,204) show an average return of 11.6 per cent. (against 9.6 per cent. for 1928) for the year on their total book value. The policy of treating subsidiary companies on the footing of branches has been continued; that is to say, the proportion of their undistributed profits or losses has been credited to or reserved for in profit and loss account.

**P. H. GALLOWAY, LTD.**—The first annual meeting was held on April 10 at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., Mr. P. H. Galloway, chairman and joint managing director of the company, presiding. In moving the adoption of the report (*C. & D.*, April 5, p. 414), Mr. J. E. Galloway, M.P.S., deputy-chairman and joint



managing director, said it was very gratifying to show a net profit in this their first year of trading as a public company, exceeding that of any previous year. The chairman explained the position in regard to their subsidiary company, Jules Frères, Ltd., and mentioned that a substantial portion of their profits are derived from the preparations sold under that company's name. It was very gratifying to know (continued the chairman) that they had been able to transfer from profit and loss account a sufficient sum entirely to eliminate the preliminary expenses, and this was made possible by the profits which were earned from January 1 up to the time of the incorporation of the company, which profits, as they knew, were not available for distribution as dividends. The directors thought that no better method could have been employed with these profits than by using them for this purpose. The net profit, after charging all trade expenses, amounts to £31,075, and there is a balance of £20,583 available for distribution. They would agree with him that these figures show the business to be in a very satisfactory position, and the directors are confident that this position will be maintained; in fact, they have every hope that the profits will continue to increase. Mr. J. E. Galloway concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the approval of the dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. recommended, which was seconded by Mr. J. A. Oliver and carried unanimously.

### Bankruptcy Report

**Re John Moir Harkness**, 408 Stapleton Road, Bristol, chemist and druggist. The public examination was held on March 7 at the Guildhall, Bristol. According to the statement of affairs there was a deficiency of £246. The debtor stated that he was a qualified chemist, and for many years carried on business as a chemist in Queensland, Australia. This business he disposed of prior to his return to England, and he got £1,500 for it. He added that, after paying debts and cost of his journey, he arrived in England with £100. In February 1929 he commenced business at the above address with a capital of £150 obtained from the bank by way of an overdraft. Debtor attributed his failure to commencing business on borrowed capital, excessive prices charged for drugs owing to not being able to pay cash, and trade depression. The examination was closed.

### Private Arrangements

**T. E. Williams, Ltd.**, Caerphilly, chemists.—A meeting of the creditors of the above was held recently at the offices of Gilling & Goodfellow, solicitors, High Street Arcade Chambers, Cardiff. In the circular calling the meeting it was stated that pressure by the largest creditors left no alternative but to summon a meeting of those interested. The solicitor stated that the creditors had been called together in order that they might be acquainted with the position. No statement of affairs had been prepared, but it was reported that the liabilities to the trade were approximately £1,000. In addition, the bank were creditors for £273, of which £200 had been guaranteed. The assets included stock, £200; fixtures and fittings, £100; and book debts, £35. The company was registered in 1914 with a nominal capital of £300 in £1 shares, all of which had been issued, and were fully paid. The turnover had been approximately £2,000 per annum, but recently there had been considerable competition. The principal trade creditors some little time ago levied execution, but agreed to withdraw to enable efforts to be made to sell the business as a going concern. No sale had taken place, and the creditors had therefore relieved. It was still thought, however, that the business could be sold. A meeting of the shareholders had been held with a view to the company going into voluntary liquidation. After a short discussion, the creditors intimated that they were in favour of voluntary liquidation taking place, and it was pointed out that the statutory meeting of creditors would be held in due course.

**Norman Huggins**, 1 Idle Road, Undercliffe, Bradford, chemist and druggist. A meeting of the creditors was held recently at the offices of Gaunt, Foster & Co., Bradford, when a statement of affairs was submitted which showed liabilities of £1,114 3s. 8d., made up as follows: trade creditors, £313; cash claims, £441 7s. 6d.; bank overdraft, £25 19s. 5d.; and partly secured creditor, £333 16s. 9d. The total claim of the latter was £408 16s. 9d., but they held life policies of the surrender value of £75. The assets comprised cash in hand, £4 os. 3d.; book debts, £22 12s. 2d.; stock, £402 2s. 2d., expected to produce £200; and fixtures, fittings and utensils, £172, valued at £50; making a total of £276 12s. 5d. After allowing £44 for preferential claims, the net assets were £232 12s. 5d.; or a deficiency of £881 11s. 3d. It was stated that the debtor had been in business since January 1925, and during the period to March 1926 the sales were £1,657, the net profit being £257. The sales in the following year were £1,503, with a net profit of £167, but in the succeeding twelve months there was a net loss of £21 on sales of £1,566. During the year to March 1929 the turnover declined to £1,472, but a net profit was earned of £195. Since March of last year the sales had been £1,138, with a net loss of £57. The drawings had been at the rate of £4 a week. A resolution was passed in favour of the matter being dealt with under a deed of assignment with Mr. D. J. R. Watson, C.A., Bradford, as trustee, with a committee. It was decided that the business should be continued for the time being with a view to a sale as a going concern. The following are creditors:—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., £59; Bradford Chemists' Association, Ltd., £53; Stevenson Bros., Ltd., £29.

**Ernest George Coombe**, 27 Church Road, Newport, Mon., chemist and druggist. The creditors interested herein were called together recently, when a statement of affairs was presented showing liabilities of £737 4s. 2d., of which £524 4s. 2d. was due to the trade and £213 to a cash creditor. In addition, there were fully secured creditors for £724 os. 11d., holding security valued at £820. The assets consisted of cash in hand £1 os. 3d.; stock in trade £425, valued at £350; fixtures and fittings £140 10s. 2d., expected to produce £70; furniture £30; good book debts £15 2s. 8d.; doubtful debts estimated to realise £2 10s.; and surplus from fully secured creditors £95 19s. 1d.; making total assets of £564 12s., from which preferential claims of £17 2s. 8d. had to be deducted, leaving net assets of £547 9s. 4d., or a deficiency of £189 14s. 10d. The debtor commenced trading on his own account in 1926, when he purchased the present business for £1,308, made up as follows: Property and goodwill, £850; stock, £327; and fixtures and fittings, £131. The debtor had a capital of £650, he borrowed £150 from friends, and obtained an overdraft from the bank of £500, depositing the deeds of the property as security. Between December 4, 1926 and November 20, 1927, the turnover was £1,356, with a net loss of £50. In the following year, the turnover was £1,099, whilst during the twelve months to November 30 last, the sales were £986. Recently creditors had pressed, and on March 3, a deed of assignment was executed in favour of Mr. A. F. Kimpton, of Tredegar Chambers, Bridge Street, Newport. A resolution was passed confirming the deed, and a committee was appointed. The following are creditors:—Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., £35; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., £10; Barclay & Sons, Ltd., £12; Colegate-Palm-Olive-Veet, Ltd., £12; Clarkes (Chemists), Ltd., £11; Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., £81; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., £20; Newbery, F. & Sons, Ltd., £40; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., £21; Woolley, James, Sons & Co., Ltd., £12; Wyleys, Ltd., £11.

## Gazette

### Partnership Dissolved

**BRIERLEY, E., & WOOD, J. H.**, 90 Grosvenor Street, All Saints, Manchester, manufacturers of Balmolil under the style of Brierley, Wood & Co.



# Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

## Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on April 8. Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick (president) in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present:—Mr. Denis J. Nugent (vice-president), Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Messrs. P. J. Fielding, M. J. Kieran, Thos. J. Doyle, P. A. Brady, T. Costello, P. D. Larkin, P. Kieran, James McCormack, Patrick Brooke Kelly and J. J. R. Kerr (registrar).

### BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEx

The registrar submitted a letter from Mr. Hugh N. Linstead (secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) with reference to the revision of the British Pharmaceutical Codex. Mr. Linstead mentioned that for the pharmacy portion of the Codex there was a subcommittee of London members, together with a larger consultative committee of members in different parts of England and Scotland, and that as various questions of interest arose a note upon them was circulated to the consultative committee asking for their opinion on them. The chairman of the Pharmacy Committee has asked them to inquire whether the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland would be prepared to help by nominating a representative to serve upon this consultative committee.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that Mr. John Smith was taking part in the revision of the Pharmacopoeia, and said that he thought Mr. Smith would be of valuable assistance as a member of the consultative committee referred to in Mr. Linstead's letter. It was decided to appoint Mr. Smith, subject to his consent.

### VOTES OF CONDOLENCE

Mr. Joseph Gorry (member of the Council) and Mr. R. Rowland Guiler wrote thanking the Council for the sympathy expressed in recent bereavements.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following notified changes of address:—

Mr. T. W. Gibson, R.D., to c/o Thomas McMullan & Co., Ltd., Victoria Street, Belfast; Lt.-Col. J. Donaldson, Ph.C., to The Grange, Wisborough Green, Sussex, England; Mr. Harry A. Naylor, Ph.C., to Dowling's Medical Hall, 3 Lower Castle Street, Tralee; Mr. Wm. R. Moss, R.D., to 29 Roe Street, Clifton Park Avenue, Belfast; Mr. R. J. Davis, R.D., to 30 Great James Street, Derry; Mr. N. Agnew, Ph.C., to Ashville, Randalstown; Mr. Fred Miller, Ph.C., to 6 Ormond Road, Rathmines, Dublin; Rev. R. A. Kerr, M.A., Ph.C., to the Chinese Mission College, Dalgan Park, Galway; Mr. John McKenna, Ph.C., to Duane's Medical Hall, Main Street, Ballinasloe; Mr. T. J. Jackson, R.D., to Ashford, co. Wicklow; Mr. J. T. O'Sullivan, R.D., to the Medical Hall, Cabra Road, Dublin; Mr. Patrick Thomas Keenan, R.D., to the Medical Hall, Tulla, co. Clare; Mr. Gerald F. Crilly, Ph.C., to Balbriggan, co. Dublin; and Mr. Louis Grass, Ph.C., to c/o Dr. Gordon, Nenzimberg, South Africa.

### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Reports from the House Committee, the School Committee, and the Certificates and Declarations Committee were received and adopted.

### REPORTS OF DEATHS

The registrar reported the deaths of Mr. Henry Golden, Ph.C., Birr; Mr. John Tyrie Turner, M.P.S.I., Carrick-on-Suir; Mr. Walter Beck, R.D., 160 North Street, Belfast; Margaret Campbell, R.D., Letterkenny; Mr. John Crawford, R.D., Aughrim, co. Wicklow; Mary F. Gilligan, R.D., Wentworth Street, Athlone; Mr. Wm. Haslett, R.D., Ormean Road, Belfast; and Mr. J. D. Thompson, R.D., 15 Emorville Avenue, South Circular Road, Dublin.

### ADDRESS TO THE PAPAL NUNCIO

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. FIELDING, it was decided that the seal of the Society should be affixed to the address which is to be presented by the Council to the Papal Nuncio, the Most Rev. Paschal Robinson, O.F.M.

### SYMPATHY WITH THE TREASURER

On the motion of Mr. ROCHE, seconded by Mr. LARKIN, a resolution was passed in silence extending the deepest sympathy of those present to their colleague, Dr. Michael Ryan, on the death of his infant child.

### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Mr. BROOKE KELLY moved, in accordance with notice, a resolution proposing that on and after January 1, 1931, the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland be discontinued, the Leaving Certificate or the National University of Ireland Matriculation examination being substituted for it, provided they embraced the subjects considered necessary by the Society. He said that for some time past unification had been hinted at everywhere as a means of doing away with the chaotic condition of Secondary education. The idea had grown in his mind of taking a step forward in this great movement of unification.

Mr. McCORMACK seconded the resolution.

The PRESIDENT (to Mr. Brooke Kelly): What you are out for is unification of standard?

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: Yes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he was very strongly opposed to handing over the Society's examination to any other body than their own.

Mr. McCORMACK: I don't think it would do that. At present you are accepting a great number of examinations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: You are accepting them, but in the meantime you are holding your own examination.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: We are qualifying in pharmacy. It is the general knowledge of the students we want to find.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Our examination is quite as high as this examination. Then why abolish it?

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: We want to unify the examination.

The PRESIDENT said that Mr. Brooke Kelly had made some good points. He suggested that he should withdraw his motion and said that he would have a chance of having a bigger Council meeting on another day.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: I don't see anything else to do but to withdraw the motion for the present.

### FINANCIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The PRESIDENT proposed: "That a Finance Committee be appointed by the Council to supervise generally the finances of the Society and report thereon to the Council and that the treasurer be chairman of the same." He said that arising out of a suggestion made by Sir Thomas Robinson at the recent meeting of the Housing Committee, it had been suggested that a special Finance Committee be appointed apart from the Housing Committee, which was a General Purposes and Finance Committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

The committee was constituted as follows:—The president (*ex-officio*), Dr. Michael Ryan, Sir Thomas Robinson, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Mr. P. D. Larkin, and Mr. T. J. Doyle.

### ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP

Mr. L. A. Kenny, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Tullow, co. Carlow, and Mr. J. F. O'Hara, Ph.C., the Medical Hall, Trim, were elected to membership.



# The Place of Drugs in Dental Surgery

Conclusion of abstract of an address by Mr. A. T. Pitts, D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.  
(C. & D., April 12, pp. 448-49)

ANOTHER valuable drug for use for adults is arsenic. This is used in the form of Fowler's solution, and is often combined with vinum ipecacuanhae and glycerin. The organism specially associated with ulcerative stomatitis is a spirochæte similar to the spirochæte of syphilis, and on the analogy of the value of arsenic for syphilis it is used in this condition as a spirochæticide. The addition of ipecacuanha is due to an ingenious but fallacious hypothesis. Among the organisms present in the mouth is an amœba resembling, though not identical with, the amœba responsible for dysentery. About fifteen years ago some observers in America brought forward the theory that the amœba present in the mouth might be responsible for pyorrhœa, and on this supposition ipecacuanha was tried, since the active principle of this drug, emetine, is known to be a specific for amœbic dysentery. During the war trench mouth first commenced among the Canadian troops on Salisbury Plain. A Canadian named Bowman devised a preparation of arsenic, ipecacuanha and glycerin, which is often called Bowman's solution. It is now known that the amœba found in the mouth is a harmless parasite in no way the cause of pyorrhœa, and it is logical to assume that the value of Bowman's solution lies in the arsenic and that the ipecacuanha is without value. I myself now use liquor arsenicalis only, and have found it very useful, though on the whole I am inclined to think that it is less effective than chromic acid. Among other drugs which find their advocates are mercuriochrome, tincture of iodine, silver nitrate in 5-per-cent. solution, and salvarsan. The latter is effective, but no more so than liquor arsenicalis, and much more expensive.

## Pyorrhœa

Advertisements which stare us in the face in almost every tube, train and 'bus tell us that five out of every six have pyorrhœa. Many drugs have been recommended for this disease, which, if not so prevalent, is yet distressingly common. We know very little really about its causation and pathology, a state of affairs which tends to promote the use of many different drugs, all of which have their enthusiastic advocates. Time does not permit me to enter into a discussion of the pathology of pyorrhœa; there is no royal road in treatment, and the claims made that by the use of any drugs *per se* it is possible to cure the disease are unfounded. The essential feature of the disease is a chronic ulceration round the necks of the teeth, which destroys the root membrane and bone of the socket, and thus creates a space or pocket round the teeth in which *débris* and bacteria collect. Pus may be found, though not invariably. Antiseptic drugs may lessen the discharge, and may bring about shrinkage of the inflamed gums, so reducing the depth of the pockets. If this is combined with careful scaling, massage, etc., an arrest of the condition may be brought about in favourable cases. For my own part I must confess that I attach much less importance to the use of drugs than to careful scaling and the surgical removal of infected gum, though astringent drugs are useful in helping to bring about a shrinkage of the gum. Copper sulphate is useful, but unpleasant. Zinc chloride, especially if it is employed in connection with ionic medication, is useful. Massage of the gums is always valuable, and the use of tannic acid in glycerin is a valuable adjuvant to the mechanical effect of the massage. Astringent mouth washes containing zinc sulphate and chloride or krameria are also useful.

## Dental Caries

Drugs in the treatment of dental caries are used as part of the operative treatment of this disease and not by themselves. The excavation of a cavity may be very painful; obtundent drugs may be used to lessen the sensitiveness. Paraform mixed with zinc oxide in a proportion of 2 per cent. and sealed into a cavity for a few days will often work wonders, though it must not be used in deep cavities, for the paraform may penetrate too deeply and injure the pulp. A sensitive cavity may be wiped out with pure phenol or eugenol and then dried with hot air. This will often produce an anæsthesia lasting long enough to allow the dentist to complete the preparation of the cavity. If a cavity after preparation is close to the pulp, a metal filling, by reason of its high conductivity, may irritate the pulp. A non-conductive sedative lining is advisable. For this purpose a zinc cement with which is incorporated a few drops of eugenol is useful. If the pulp has been exposed by the caries it is necessary to remove it. Two methods are at the disposal of the dentist. A dressing of arsenic trioxide is employed. The preparations generally used by the dentist are either a fibre or a paste, and the arsenic is mixed with eugenol or else with creosote and a small amount of morphine tartrate. An amount the size of a pin's head is sufficient to kill a pulp. The method takes some days and may cause some degree of pain. It is often found that though the pulp has been killed some shreds at the ends of the root are still alive and sensitive. A dressing of carbolic acid and tannin will mummify the remains of the pulp and allow it to be removed painlessly.

If the pulp has died as a result of the decay it becomes infected; and if the dentist decides to try to save the tooth the root canal must be disinfected. In theory this is easy, but in practice difficult, since a dead tooth may act as a focus of infection, setting up ill health in other parts of the body; far fewer dead teeth are saved now than used to be the case a generation ago. Hydrogen peroxide is useful in bringing away fragments of dead pulp. After the canal has been cleansed mechanically a useful dressing is tricresol and paraform. The latter should not be used in about more than 2-per-cent. strength.

It may be appropriate to mention the possibility of influencing the resistance to dental caries by means of various medicinal preparations. As a result of the work of the Mellanbys on puppies some suggestive evidence has been accumulated to show that caries largely depends on the structure of the tooth. A well-calcified tooth is more resistant to caries than a tooth which is poorly formed. The actual cause of caries is an acid produced by the bacterial fermentation of carbohydrates, but the quality of the teeth subjected to the action of the acid seems obviously to have a bearing on the resistance of predisposition to caries. Mrs. Mellanby has shown that in dogs the structure of the teeth depends on the adequacy of the presence of vitamin D in the food. It has been suggested that substances containing vitamin D should form part of the diet of all children during the period while the permanent teeth are being calcified. Natural foods, such as fresh milk, eggs and butter, are the best, but here again safety often demands that the milk should be boiled, while for reasons of expense butter and eggs may not be available as regular articles of diet. Cod-liver oil is now often given to babies as a regular part of their diet as a good source of vitamin D. Its value is undoubted on general grounds, but how far it will bring about good calcification of the teeth is as yet not proven, though there is enough evidence to warrant its use in the hope that among its benefits



to the growing child may be an increased resistance to dental caries. Extra calcium has also been recommended on similar grounds, but to my mind with less justification. I find it difficult to believe that the average baby does not get enough calcium in its food, or that to give it extra calcium can influence favourably the structure of the teeth.

If it may be possible to increase immunity to caries by therapeutic means, it may be pertinent to inquire whether the converse of increased susceptibility to caries may be caused by any drugs. The actual cause of caries is the formation of lactic acid from carbohydrates, which dissolves the enamel. Certain carbohydrates are more readily fermentable than others. Two of these, maltose and glucose, are extensively used in the treatment of children. Maltose forms part of many preparations which few children in this country escape being dosed with. Glucose is given for the condition of acidosis, which is so common, and many children take gallons of glucose in the course of their childhood.

### Dentifrices

I should like to say a brief word about dentifrices. It may be premised that despite assertion of varying flamboyancy in the lay Press, no dentifrice can effect any appreciable sterilisation of the mouth. Experiments *in vitro* are very different from those *in vivo*. The organisms in the mouth normally number many millions. They are lodged in inaccessible crevices, concealed under food *débris* and mucus, and cannot possibly be reached by the most vigorous use of a tooth-brush or the most powerful antiseptic. The antiseptic strength of a dentifrice is very quickly reduced by dilution by the saliva, which diminishes its disinfectant strength. A dentifrice is primarily a cleansing

agent, and any other qualities it possesses are secondary in value. The ideal dentifrice should be detergent but not gritty. If it contains abrasive particles, this, combined with too vigorous a use of the tooth-brush, may wear away the enamel. The modern tendency is to use a paste rather than a powder. I am not at all sure that many tooth-pastes are not too smooth, and that their cleansing effect has not been unduly reduced. Many patients complain that with many popular pastes it is difficult to keep the teeth clean. People who have irregular teeth or are heavy smokers would often be well advised to use a powder twice a week for its extra detergent effect and a paste at other times. Many pastes are to my mind too highly flavoured. No doubt the public imagines that a paste with a "bite" in it must be more valuable and more efficacious in killing the germs. But the various essential oils which form part of practically every dentifrice are only flavouring agents with little real value. Children in particular dislike highly-flavoured dentifrices, and I think that many of them err in this respect. A point of some interest is the reaction of the dentifrice—should it be alkaline or acid? Since the cause of caries is an acid, it seems logical to use an alkaline dentifrice in the hope that it may neutralise the acid which causes caries. But some years ago Pickerill of New Zealand pointed out that acid substances, such as fruits, stimulate a flow of saliva. He claimed that the saliva so secreted was more alkaline than that produced by the ingestion of alkaline foods, and therefore suggested that it would be rational to use mouth washes and dentifrices with an acid reaction in order to stimulate an increased flow of saliva, which both by virtue of its alkalinity and its mechanical flushing effect would tend to neutralise the acids formed by carbohydrate fermentation. I retain a preference for a dentifrice which is alkaline.

## North London Dinner

THE North London Pharmaceutical Association and North Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held their annual dinner and dance at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, W., on Thursday, April 10. The president, Mr. David Anderson, occupied the chair, and was supported at the top table by Miss Bentley, Lady Glyn-Jones, Mr. A. R. Jenkin, Miss A. T. Borrowman, Mr. A. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Linstead, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomson, Mr. Frank Browne, Mr. L. Moreton Parry, Miss Parry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Keall, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chalmers, Mr. W. B. Falding, Mr. T. Morley Taylor. Also present were Mr. and Mrs. W. Tucker, Mrs. Want, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tocher, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. F. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Marns, Mr. A. T. Tyler, Mr. J. W. Royle, Mrs. J. S. Walters, Mrs. W. E. Swanston. The spur tables were in charge of Messrs. J. Hearle, J. T. Walters, W. E. Swanston, Herbert Skinner, J. C. Young (vice-president), J. Downing and G. F. Weiss. After the loyal toast had been proposed by the chairman, the toast to the Pharmaceutical Society was proposed by Mr. J. C. Young, who said he did it the more gladly as the president of the Society was with them that evening. Only a few persons could take part in public life, and he would like to thank those ladies and gentlemen who took the time and trouble to do this. They ought to congratulate the Council of the Society on obtaining representation on the Pharmacopœia Commission and in the proposed future publication of the Codex. Mr. Young then described a few incidents that might happen in a day out of the humdrum life of a pharmacist. A request for his subscription from the Pharmaceutical Society, a visit from an inspector of weights and measures, the policeman who wanted to see the D.D. register, the food and drugs inspector with a test prescription, and then to be assailed and tortured by doubt whether he really did put the right amount in that prescription. He then thought of the Pharmaceutical Society, and began to wonder what it had done for him. With the toast he

coupled the name of Mr. Parry. Mr. L. M. Parry (president of the Pharmaceutical Society) responded to the toast and said that for the past four years he had attended North London dinners, but previously when he had responded to the toast he had been deputising for his predecessor, Mr. Skinner, whose assistance on the Council he appreciated. The toast of "The North London Pharmaceutical Association" was proposed by Mr. T. Marns, who said that without doubt it was the toast of the evening. They were assembled in honour of the North London Association, the premier association in the country. They had been told that North London had contributed the sum of £176 to the Benevolent Fund, and he would mention also £200 to the North London Hospital. Very soon the Association would be celebrating its coming of age, and Mr. Skinner hoped to be secretary when it reached its twenty-first birthday. Mr. Skinner had given him some information about the Association. The first member was Mr. John Carter, followed by Mr. David Anderson, and many of those connected with the Association had attained to fame. He mentioned the late Mr. Peter MacEwan (editor of THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST), the late Sir William Glyn-Jones, and he was sure they were delighted to have Lady Glyn-Jones with them that evening. With the toast he coupled the name of their worthy president Mr. David Anderson. Mr. Anderson in reply to the toast stated that the winter session of the Association had been a most successful one, and meetings had been excellently attended. They were showing that they were a live body. The Association had done good work in the past and he hoped the Pharmaceutical Society would give them a strong lead. Greetings and good wishes for a successful evening had been received by cable and telegram from Mrs. L. Keith, Mrs. Freke and the Lowestoft Branch, and Mr. Mumford, Taormina, Sicily. During dinner items were rendered by the following artists: Mrs. Helena Perrett, Mr. George Uttley, and Mrs. George Uttley (pianist). After dinner dancing was continued until midnight.

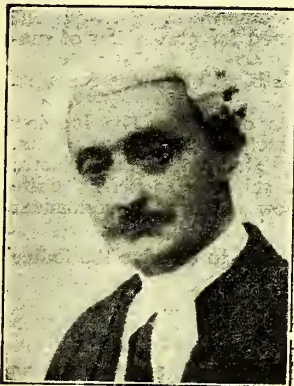


# Council Candidates

In our last week's issue we commenced the publication of brief biographies of candidates for the seven vacant seats at the forthcoming Council election of the Pharmaceutical Society, together with their views on pharmaceutical politics. We now give the second instalment of the series.

## Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, Ph.C.,

was educated and apprenticed at Chorley. He passed the Major examination in 1896 (within three months of



MR. F. P. SARGEANT, PH.C.

qualifying), and two years later founded the Leeds College of Pharmacy. Mr. Sargeant has been a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council since 1912, was elected vice-president in 1920, and held office as president in 1924-25. In Yorkshire he has taken an active part in pharmaceutical affairs, having been president of the Leeds Chemists' Association and of the West Riding County Pharmacists' Association. Mr. Sargeant replies as follows to our request for a statement of his views:—

The problems before the Pharmaceutical Society at the moment are such as require skill which only experience can provide. That experience can only be found amongst the seven retiring candidates, and I trust the electors will appreciate the fact.

## Mr. Thomas C. Miller

is a native of Wick, where he was born in 1896. He was educated at Dunfermline High School, and was



MR. T. C. MILLER

apprenticed to the late Mr. David Gilmour, Ph.C. On the completion of his apprenticeship he joined the Army, doing most of his service in the R.A.M.C. On demobilisation in 1919 Mr. Miller attended classes at the Heriot-Watt College in Edinburgh, qualifying in 1920. After a short period as an assistant in Glasgow he began business on his own account in the dockyard village of Rosyth, and afterwards spent a few years in Langholm, Dumfriesshire, before settling down in Dunfermline, where he now has

two pharmacies. He is the chemist and druggist member of the Dunfermline Rotary Club and a member of the council of that club. Mr. Miller sends us the following statement:—

(1) I am in favour of a much more vigorous and progressive policy on the part of the Society to improve and advance the material welfare of its members.

(2) I would support any movement towards establishing a much closer relationship with members of the

Houses of Parliament as a means of advancing our cause, getting our many needs attended to, and our schemes carried out. I suggest a "Pharmaceutical Publicity Campaign" as a means towards this end.

(3) I believe in compulsory membership of the Society, and that the exercise of the vote at the Council Election be as binding on the member as membership itself.

(4) I would press for the adoption of a militant policy towards securing an improvement of the financial terms of service for pharmacists under the National Health Insurance Act, in view of the probable introduction of a more comprehensive State medical service, and to help improve conditions in the trade generally.

(5) I think a reconsideration of "the two years' course" scheme is amply justified, because, taking into consideration the present needs and anticipating the future requirements of pharmacy, our apprentices are being over-educated, and the time they spend outside the chemist's shop is distinctly to their disadvantage.

(6) I am opposed to the Bill to amend the law relating to pharmacy and poisons in its present form, and I consider that pharmacy is inadequately represented on such committees as consider these important schemes.

(7) That all poisonous substances and preparations, whatever their kind or use, and all medicines and medicinal preparations, be sold from the chemist's shop only, is one of my ideals.

(8) I consider the policy of the limitation of the number of apprentices to be a solution of our unemployment problem, and that this control would ultimately bring better conditions of life and work in pharmacy.

(9) As a Scottish pharmacist I feel that Scotland is not adequately represented on the Pharmaceutical Council. May I appeal to all Scottish pharmacists and to all our good friends everywhere to do something to remedy this when voting time comes along?

(10) Service at all times to the advancement of the profession and the improvement of conditions of life and work in the chemist's shop is the essence of my election policy.

## Hop Pillows

A NEW departure has been made by the Royal Institution for the Blind at Bradford in the form of "Morpheus Medicated Bedding." The production of this bedding is the result of much study and calculation by one of the staff; it is manufactured in pillows, bolsters and mattresses containing hops for insomnia, pine for chest and lung complaints, and lavender for irritant conditions generally.

The construction of the hop pillow is an interesting procedure. A sheet of white twill-face flannelette of special texture is laid face downwards, upon this a sheet of wadding face downwards, then another sheet of wadding face uppermost, finally another sheet of the flannelette face uppermost. This combination gives a velvety and soothing sensation. The four layers are now divided in half preparatory to folding to give the standard size of pillow, and are eyeleted in each half for the purpose of allowing the aroma created by the warmth of the body to escape; the layers are now brought together and stitched, forming the complete pillow case. An inner case is made of a durable fine network material which has to contain the hops (or pine or lavender); this case holds, roughly, 1½ lb. of Kentish hops thoroughly mixed with ½ lb. of pure kapok; the latter is added for the purpose of preventing undue rustling of the hops and as a further aid to softness. The pillow is now placed inside the fourfold ventilated container. The completed article is supplied retail, carriage paid, at 10s. 6d. each.



# Notes and Queries

THESE notes, communicated by Mr. Eric Knott, Ph.C., to a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, deal with difficulties which have occurred to members and others during the past twelve months.

The following mixture forms a solid mass after a day. Can this be avoided?

Magnes. oxid. lev.			
Sodii citrat.			
Sodii bicarb.	...	aa.	5iv.
Glycerin.	...		5ss.
Aquam	...	ad	3viij.

Solidification is due to interaction between the magnesium oxide and sodium bicarbonate with formation of hydrated magnesium carbonate, which causes the solidification. A preparation readily diffusible on shaking is obtained by using the B.P. magnesium carbonate. If the attention of the prescriber is drawn to the strongly alkaline nature of the original mixture, he will no doubt agree to the alteration.

Camphor.	...	...	5ss.
Tr. gent. co.	...	...	3ij.
Tr. hyoscyam.	...	...	5iss.
Pot. bicarb.	...	...	3ij.
Aq. chloroformi	...	ad	3vj.

Rub the camphor down to an impalpable powder by means of a few drops of rectified spirit; add 1 drachm of powdered gum acacia followed by 1½ drachms of chloroform water; stir briskly to emulsify and dilute with more chloroform water. Dissolve the potassium bicarbonate in another portion of the chloroform water; to this add the tinctures. Mix the two liquids gradually and finally adjust the volume.

Why does the following mixture develop a disagreeable odour in a day or two?

Liq. strych. hydrochlor.	...	...	5j.
Inf. calumbæ	...	ad	3vj.

Freshly made infusion was used, and the smell is due to putrefaction of the extractive matter of the calumba through the action of micro-organisms. This is an infusion made with cold water. After straining the infusion it should be brought to the boiling point to destroy micro-organisms. The keeping properties of the mixture are thereby greatly improved. When dispensed by using the concentrated infusion the alcohol serves to preserve the mixture.

Ammon. ichthyol	...	...	3j.
Sodii chlor.	...	...	5iss.
Pot. brom.	...	...	3ij.
Aquam	...	ad	3vj.

Dispensed as written an indiffusible magma forms on the bottom of the container. Triturate the ichthyol with 30 gr. of compound tragacanth powder; add a little water and rub the whole smooth; thin down with more water. Dissolve the salts in another portion of the water and add the ichthyol suspension. The precipitate is readily diffusible on shaking.

What should be dispensed for oil. petrol. rect.? To answer with safety one needs to know the context of the prescription and what it is to be used for. It was for a hair application to eradicate vermin. Pure paraffin oil, such as is used for burning purposes, is the correct thing.

Why does the following form a liquid?

Sulphur. præcip.	...	...	gr. xx.
Lin. potass. iodid. c. sapone	...	...	3j.

This was dispensed several times to the formula given, but in no case was a liquid formed.

What is a good excipient for the following:—

Ichthyol	...	...	gr. ii.
Quin. hydrobrom. acid.	...	...	gr. vi.
Ft. pil. ij.			

A satisfactory pill which retains its shape and disintegrates in water is obtained by adding a few grains of

compound tragacanth powder and a little syrup of glucose.

Why does the following liniment darken?

Hydrarg. oleat.	...	...	5ij.
Lin. terebinth.	...	ad	3iv.

The soap of the turpentine liniment is alkaline and attacks the oleate of mercury, thus forming a little mercurous oxide which causes the darkening. Though oleate of mercury is a mercuric salt, reactions for the mercurous condition are invariably obtained.

What is æsculin, and is it used in pharmacy? Æsculin is a glucoside occurring in the bark of the horse-chestnut. Solutions have a blue fluorescence and have been used similarly to quinine in x-ray work. An ointment containing æsculin has been used for prevention of sunburn.

What is aqua naphæ? This is an old name for aqua aurantii floris.

How can I write on sheets of zinc? The inquirer wished to make permanent metallic labels for plants. A good method is to clean the zinc with a damp cloth; then, with a piece of copper sulphate as pencil, write whatever is required, and allow to dry. A permanent label is thus obtained.

Should potassium iodide be used to dissolve the iodine in the following:—

Iodi resublim.	...	...	gr. v.
Æther. acet.	...	...	3ij.
Glycerin.	...	ad	3j.

The use of potassium iodide is not permissible, as each ingredient is for a specific purpose. Rub the iodine with the acetic ether till dissolved; then add the glycerin gradually and with constant trituration. The liquid separates into two layers, but they mix readily if well shaken.

Should the following give a precipitate?

Magnes. sulph.	...	...	3iv.
Liq. bismuth. et ammon. cit.	...	...	3vj.
Tr. nucis vom.	...	...	3j.
Aquam	...	ad	3vj.

The magnesium sulphate was dissolved in two ounces of water and the liquor bismuthi was similarly diluted with water. The two solutions were mixed, the tincture of nux vomica added, and the mixture adjusted to volume. A bulky precipitate, probably bismuth hydroxide, separated within a quarter of an hour. The precipitate was readily diffusible on shaking.

The following ointment has given trouble:—

Acid. salicylic.	...	...	5ss.
Liq. hamamel.	...	...	3ij.
Glycerin. amyl.	...	...	
Adipis lanæ	...	aa.	5iss.

Glycerin of starch, if not fresh, is often troublesome owing to partial separation of starch. Weigh out the glycerin of starch and warm it, stirring constantly to get a homogeneous paste. Rub up the salicylic acid with the wool fat; incorporate the liquor and then mix in the glycerin of starch. This gives quite a satisfactory ointment.

What is Chiene's solution or lotion?

Liquor hydrogen peroxid.			
(10 vol.)	...	...	3xxx.
Spt. vini meth. indust.	...	...	3xxx.
Sodii chlorid.	...	...	gr. 530
Sol. brilliant green (1 in 1,000)	...	...	xxx.
Aq. distillat.	...	...	3xc.

Dilute with an equal part of warm water.

Iodi resublim.	...	...	gr. vi.
Methyl salicyl.	...	...	3iss.
Adipis lanæ	...	...	5j.

Rub the iodine with the methyl salicylate till dissolved; scald out a mortar, dry it, and put in it the wool fat and rub it smooth; add the iodine solution gradually and work in by constant trituration.



## Trade Notes

KAY BROTHERS, LTD., St. Petersgate, Stockport, advertise flycatchers in this issue.

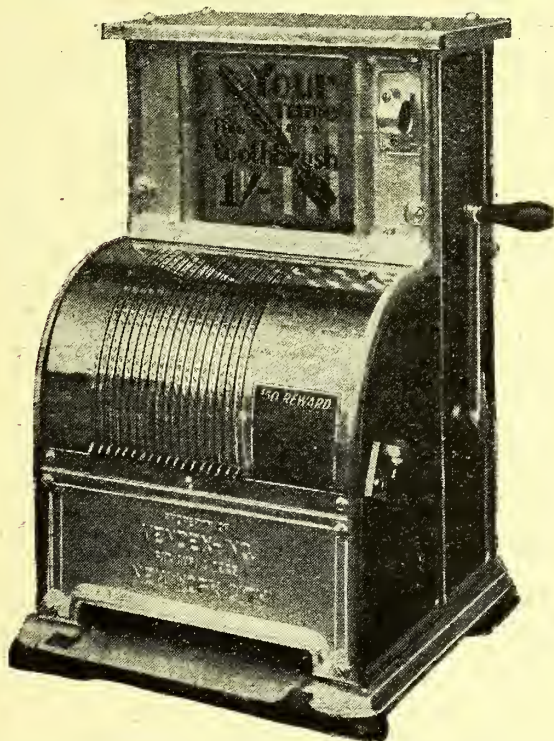
WILLIAM TOOGOOD, LTD., druggists' sundriesmen, 77 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, invite chemists to write for particulars of such lines as sponge bags and hoddalls.

CASTOR OIL.—The Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Ltd., Hull, are offering pharmaceutical castor oil which is tasteless and water white. Premier oil can be obtained through the usual suppliers of such articles.

KOF-OH CO., LTD., 37 Minera Street, Everton, Liverpool, are the manufacturers of Clear Corn, a corn-removing preparation in hermetically-sealed containers. Further particulars will be found in the advertisement pages.

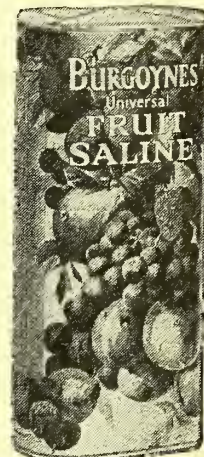
EASTER HOLIDAYS.—T. H. Ford, Ltd., surgical dressings manufacturers, 4 & 6 Falcon Square, London, E.C.1, inform us that their premises will be closed from Thursday evening, April 17, until Tuesday morning, April 22. [Corrected note.]

AUTOMATIC VENDING MACHINE.—Our advertisement pages of this issue contain particulars of a new automatic machine which vends tooth-brushes, stamped with the customer's name, on the insertion of one shilling. The machine is supplied by Tibbo Products (International), Ltd., Audrey House, Ely Place, London, E.C.1, and is available to one chemist in each district. Standing approximately four feet high when mounted on the supplied pedestal, this efficient silent salesman



merits the serious consideration of chemists. Manipulation is simple, the appropriate letters being set by the customer until the name is formed, after which the handle is pulled and the brush is delivered. The machine usually holds two dozen brushes, each brush being fitted with a celluloid cap to prevent soiling of the bristles. The material used in the stamped insert of the brush has been specially produced, and will remain of the correct consistency for any length of time. An explanatory showcard is mounted on each machine and a liberal amount of display material is available.

UNIVERSAL FRUIT SALINE.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, East Ham, London, E.6, have always regarded Universal fruit saline among their specialities. The product offered at the present time is packed in a well-corked bottle, and it is attractively wrapped, as will be seen from the illustration. The company's lengthy experience in the manufacturing of preparations of this nature is reflected in the saline itself, there being vigorous and prolonged effervescence, while the absence of sweetness makes it a refreshing drink. The saline is an excellent example of a skillfully-made pharmaceutical preparation as the technical difficulties involved in the manufacture, apart from the choice of a suitable formula, are by no means inconsiderable. Messrs. Burgoyne inform us that the keeping properties are perfect. The sale of Universal fruit saline allows the retailer a good profit, and there is in addition a bonus for a window display. A sample and further details will be sent on application.



T. HARRISON & Co., importers and exporters, Burnley House, Willesden, London, N.W.10, inform us that samples and supplies of artificial coffee oil are, under the registered name of Coffarom, manufactured by Haarmann & Reimer, Holzminden, Germany, and can be obtained from them.

TONICO RAZOR PASTE, which is described as a non-abrasive preparation for use in sharpening lancets, razors and other instruments with a keen cutting edge, consists of two pastes, one for the rough and the other for the smooth side of the strop. The agents are Osborne, Garrett & Co., Ltd., Frith Street, London, W.1.

NYMPHEA BATH SALTS.—Superfine Chemicals, Ltd., Feltham, have brought out a line of bath salts which strike a new note in toilet accessories, of this nature. We understand that the salts are crystallised by a special process so that they somewhat resemble scale preparations. They are easily soluble in cold water, delightfully perfumed and attractively coloured. The container is a bottle with a gilt screw cap. The wholesale distributors are Brooks & Warburton (American Drug Supply Co.), Ltd., 252 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

## Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

**Urea and Substitution Products.**—Process for the manufacture and production of urea and substitution products thereof, which consists of passing ammonia or amines in the gaseous phase and carbon oxides over catalytic substances consisting of or comprising carbides.

**Manufacture of Water-Soluble Condensation Products.**—The invention relates to the condensation of a sulphonated mixture of an aromatic hydrocarbon, e.g., naphthalene in sulphuric acid, or a hydroxyl derivative thereof and a natural resin with an alkyl halide. (I.G. Farbenindustrie, Frankfurt-on-Main. 321,190.)

**Production of Organic Acids.**—Process for the manufacture and production of pale fatty acids, which consists in subjecting the crude fatty acids to a pressing treatment or a sweating treatment at a slightly elevated temperature which is below the melting point of the pure acids. (I.G. Farbenindustrie, Frankfurt-on-Main. 321,399.)



## Marriages

**CATHCART—REOCH.**—At Hermon Hall, Dundee, on April 9, James M. H. P. Cathcart, to Mary Isobel, younger daughter of Mr. A. T. Reoch, chemist and druggist, Dundee.

**MAYFIELD—SAMPSON.**—At Kirton Parish Church, Boston, on April 9, Thomas Leslie Mayfield to Gwendoline, only daughter of Mr. J. W. Sampson, Ph.C., F.B.O.A., Kirton.

**SHEPHERD—BIGGS.**—At St. Richard's Church, Hayward's Heath, on March 29, by the Rev. E. O. Howell, Allan Shepherd, chemist and druggist (THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4), to Evelyn Edith Mary, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Biggs, Hayward's Heath.

## Deaths

**BAKES.**—At Hull, recently, Mr. Fred Bakes, chemist and druggist. Mr. Bakes qualified in 1887.

**BARRY.**—At Midleton, co. Cork, on April 10, Mr. Richard Barry, R.D., aged eighty-seven.

**BISHOP.**—At the Freemasons' Hospital, London, S.W.3, on April 6, Mr. Rudolph Kenneth Bishop (Walker & Harris, Ltd., chemists, Canterbury), aged fifty-nine. Mr. Bishop had been associated with the business of Messrs. Walker & Harris for nearly thirty years, and was a prominent freemason.

**DALZIEL.**—At Carlisle, on April 1, Mr. Charles Michie Dalziel, Ph.C., aged sixty-seven.

**DOWLING.**—On April 10, Mr. William Dowling, Ph.C., Castle Street, Tralee, co. Kerry. Mr. Dowling passed the Licence examination in 1885.

**GIBBS.**—At a London nursing home, on April 10, after a long illness, Mr. Gerard Yardley Gibbs, a director of D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., City Soap Works, Wapping, London, E.1, aged forty-three. Mr. Gibbs was well known in golfing circles, and his company has presented a prize for competition between the Manchester and Liverpool Chemists' Golfing Societies. He leaves a widow.

**MARCH.**—At St. Thomas's Hospital, London, S.W.1, on March 19, Mr. Frederick William March, Ph.C., aged forty-nine.

**MARTLEW.**—At Kendal, on March 11, Mr. Thomas Nicholson Martlew, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-two.

**MATSON.**—At Middleton Sanatorium, on March 26, Mr. Joseph Matson, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-four.

**MELROSE.**—At Glenlucie, Innerleven, Methil, on April 7, Mr. Francis Melrose, chemist and druggist. Mr. Melrose qualified in 1900.

**MILLAR.**—At Elder Cottage Hospital, Govan, Glasgow, on April 9, Mr. Thomas Watt Millar, chemist and druggist, 472 Paisley Road. After serving his apprenticeship to Mr. Harvey P. Arthur, Mr. Millar was an assistant with Messrs. Cockburn, at Greenock, with Mr. J. H. Hart, Ph.C., Partick (now of Ross, Herefordshire), and with Mr. James Grant, Glasgow. He passed the Qualifying examination in 1916, and carried on business at 472 Paisley Road for several years. Mr. Millar had just completed his course of study for the medical triple qualification of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. He leaves a widow and family.

**THOMAS.**—At Prestwich, Manchester, on March 31, Mr. Joshua James Thomas, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-five.

**THOMPSON.**—At King Street, Bakewell, on April 11, Ellen Agnes, widow of the late Mr. John R. Thompson, chemist and druggist.

## Personalities

**MR. J. S. SHEARMAN**, chemist and druggist, Haverhill, has been elected a member of the urban district council.

**MR. H. R. CAMPLIN**, chemist and druggist, Horsham, has been elected a member of the committee of the local chamber of trade.

**MR. K. H. EMELEUS**, chemist and druggist, Battle, has been elected a member of the committee of the local chamber of commerce.

**MR. E. F. W. THORP**, chemist and druggist, Hoylake, has been elected a member of the committee of the local chamber of trade.

**VERY Worshipful Bro. Henry Fergusson**, Ph.C., Cape Town, has retired from the office of Provincial Senior Grand Warden, Southern Cape Province.

**MR. G. A. PENRITH**, chemist and druggist, Chester-le-Street, recently addressed the members of the local Rotary Club on "The Art of the Apothecary."

**MR. J. S. NORRIE**, chemist and druggist, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, has been appointed a member of the committee of the local traders' association.

At a recent meeting of the Rickmansworth Traders' Association, Mr. G. T. Sumner, chemist and druggist, and Mr. G. W. Wise, chemist and druggist, were elected members of the committee.

CERTIFICATES of naturalisation have been granted to J. E. Aps, chemist, 2 Newbolt Avenue, Cheam, Surrey; J. Dywan (known as J. Dywien), physician and surgeon, 31 Ford Square, Commercial Road East, London.

**MR. G. G. HAMMOND**, B.Sc., A.I.C., M.P.S., late of Manchester, has been appointed director of the newly constructed pharmaceutical laboratories which have just been completed by the Standard Tablet Co., Hove.

## Wills

**MR. THOMAS HETHERINGTON**, J.P., of 91 High Street, Tillicoultry, N.B., late of Daiglen, Clackmannan, retired chemist and druggist, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £2,487 5s. 6d.

**MR. DAVID OWEN**, of Mill Bank, Alnmuch, Anglesea, chemist and druggist, who died on April 23 last, aged fifty-nine, left estate of the gross value of £4,532 3s. 9d., with net personalty £1,637 5s. 6d.

**MISS MARGARET COOPER GOWANS**, Annadale, 159 Glasgow Road, Perth, who died on November 28, 1929, daughter of the late Mr. James Gowans, chemist and druggist, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £19,790.

**MR. D. FRANCIS ARNALL**, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.I.C., of Beverley, Charlotte Square, Rhiwbina, Cardiff, head of the chemistry and industrial chemistry department of the Cardiff Technical College, who died as a result of an explosion during chemical research work on February 7, left estate of the gross value of £796, with net personalty £630.

## Information Department

### INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

E/154. Camphorated naphtha	E/154. Mozanium
L/84 Garrard's (not Gerard) skin ointment	E/154. Nacre perfume (not Nacre Noir)
L/144. Gravomit tablets	R/144. Osana preparations (present address of makers)
S/223. Mistin (milk preservative)	



# Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

## Two Candidates

have their views on pharmaceutical politics presented in your last week's issue (p. 450), and I feel that the lady has made more of the opportunity provided by you than has her colleague. Were I to criticise Mr. Keall's statement in detail there might be some who thought I had been unduly severe; but, candidly, voters are fairly entitled to something of a less generalised nature. Talk about future issues being vital, sound and sane constructive leadership, bartering an alleged "birthright" for a mess of pottage, and so forth, is surely somewhat banal. What we should like to know is how Mr. Keall proposes that the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill ought to be amended so as to make it more satisfactory. Mrs. Freke does indicate how, in her opinion, the existing position could be improved, though she might with advantage have gone more fully into questions raised by the Departmental Committee's report.

## It is Good,

by the way, to learn that a committee has been set up by the Council (C. & D., April 12, p. 457) to consider the draft Bill. At least, I am assuming that this is what the committee is set up for, since you suggest that it may be expected to examine closely clauses which have been criticised. There is need not only for careful scrutiny of those clauses, but also for the construction of fresh clauses covering points which we think require attention, though not dealt with in the Bill. Above all, it is not sufficient to rely upon the intentions of the Departmental Committee, as expressed in its report; intentions count for nothing if not embodied in an Act of Parliament, and the needs of British pharmacy go even beyond the intentions indicated in the Committee's report. It seems clear to me that the one outstanding fact of the moment is the necessity that exists for a Pharmacy Bill incorporating all that proper maintenance of the pharmaceutical position requires. Such a Bill ought to have been in existence long ago, and it reflects no credit on the Pharmaceutical Society's Council that it has yet to be produced.

## Encouragement

should be given to the fullest possible extent to the movement for securing recognition of pharmacists in the poor-law service as principal or senior officers. Mr. Hobart's statement of the existing position (C. & D., April 12, p. 541) commends itself to me as an exceedingly fair one, and I trust no chemist and druggist in retail business will feel disposed to let the matter go by default because of any apparent lack of connection between dispensing in shops and that in public institutions. We have now arrived at the time when everyone engaged in the practice of pharmacy, whatever his or her exact position, should be continually united in endeavours to secure full recognition of the importance from a public point of view of our qualification. Just as it is inadvisable to discriminate between insured persons and private patients of the same doctors, so ought there to be no lower standard in one class of hospitals than in another. It seems to me the height of absurdity to rank pharmacists in institutions lower than stewards and matrons, as there is no justification whatever for assuming that the pharmacist in charge should not accept full responsibility for all the work of his department, and it is not in the general interest that officials without any knowledge of his work should be allowed to interfere with his control. Apparently the Minister of Health has at last begun to have clearer ideas on the subject, but it must not be assumed that agitation

should now cease, since it yet remains for the Minister to give definite instructions to local authorities so as to make sure that the position of all pharmacists in the public service shall be what it ought to be.

## Two Names

will for ever be associated with the history of drugs and with the first half century of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, namely, Jonathan Pereira and Daniel Hanbury. Both of them are likely to be kept in remembrance for many years by medals bearing their names; but advanced students of *materia medica* require only their books whereby to keep their memory green. Flückiger and Hanbury's "Pharmacographia," referred to in your "Retrospect" (p. 468), can never have had a very large sale, although when it was first published in 1874 students reading for the "Major" examination had practically no other compendious guide for the study of drugs. Pereira's three tomes were out of date in respect of information concerning chemical constituents, and the more recent book gave some particulars regarding the microscopic structure of crude drugs—a branch of study which at that time was becoming popular. It is, however, a matter to be noted that the demand was in any case sufficiently good to call for a second edition in five years' time (1879). Hanbury had died almost immediately (1875) after the first issue. There has been no subsequent issue, and, I imagine, there is no reason to think that anyone will undertake a resuscitation. On the other hand, it is quite certain that all real students of pharmacognosy will keep at hand a work which takes rank as a classic, and embodies the results of the ardent labours of two of the most accomplished men in the domain of pharmaceutical science. The two features for which this book is now valued are the comprehensive view it furnishes of the chemical researches into the composition of crude drugs, with copious references to the original sources of information, and its usefulness as a guide to the historical literature of medicine. Professor Flückiger had an extensive acquaintance with all the authorities who, in the middle of the last century, so assiduously assembled the knowledge which now provides the foundation of the histories of chemistry, botany, and medicine. The "bibliographic and biographic" notes he supplied in the second edition of "Pharmacographia" are an indication of his wide learning in this branch of literature.

## On the Character

of Daniel Hanbury an illuminating sidelight was thrown by his brother Thomas in a letter which he sent to "New Remedies" in 1883, of which at that time Dr. Charles Rice was the editor. Writing from La Mortola, Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Hanbury said that for many years his brother "had searched in vain for the precious and deliciously fragrant gum that exudes from the true storax tree (*Styrax officinale*). At last, when walking with him in my garden at La Mortola, on the 9th December, 1874, he espied, to his extreme delight, a few tears of this precious balsamic resin on a young tree growing in front of my house. In less than four months after this my brother died. I still treasure the storax tears in the small vial in which he placed them, and they seem to lose none of their fragrance. I have many storax trees in my garden, and in the month of May they are covered with pure white flowers of an agreeable odour; but in vain have I repeatedly searched for more of this resin." With this letter were sent some lines by the Rev. Hugh MacMillan, written in memory of Daniel Hanbury, which deal with this incident, and are entitled "The Storax Vial."



# Eureka

## WEED KILLER



*The Chemist's  
Favourite  
Easiest to sell*

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LIQUID

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Manufacturing Chemists, 51 Newland, Lincoln



*John Bell, Hills & Lucas Ltd*

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PHARMACEUTICALS

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## Editorial Articles

### The Budget for 1930

THE historian of the future must be strongly tempted to speculate on the degree to which the budgetary proposals for this year express the genuine fiscal views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the one hand, the political situation is represented by a party in office dependent for its existence on the support of members outside its own body. This would naturally suggest a tendency in a Chancellor to compromise on matters of such primary importance as principles of national taxation. On the other hand, Mr. Snowden's rigid devotion to convictions once acquired cannot be left out of account in any estimate which may be made of how far he was likely to have yielded to the force of circumstances incident to the unfavourable political situation. As to this, it must be said that his budgetary proposals bear more than one imprint of his personality. With a deficit of £14,500,000 to be met from last year, the Chancellor had some justification for describing his Budget as "inevitable." This deficit would have to be provided for in any scheme for the current year if the national Exchequer was not to be allowed to drift towards insolvency. At the same time, some of the more important of Mr.



Snowden's new proposals can only be described as inevitable in the sense that their application was made necessary by a strict adherence to some declarations with which he has been publicly identified. The remissions of taxation have been so meagre as to call for little notice. The remains of the ill-starred attempt of his predecessor to bring grist to the Exchequer by a special tax on book-makers are to be removed once for all as from October 31 next. The Treasury will thus be relieved of the taint of a partnership in gains associated in the public mind with gambling, at the trifling cost of £200,000 a year. This remission, together with some slight reliefs in respect of the stamp duties on companies and of the licence duties charged on motor-cycles and on some types of commercial motor-vehicles, represent all the concessions which it has been found possible to make to the grievously burdened taxpayer. On the other hand, the increases in taxation are substantial, and may be said to have some political significance because of the small ratio which the increase in indirect bears to that in direct taxation. An increase of 3s. is made in the excise duty on the standard barrel of beer, with corresponding increases in the customs rates on beer imported from abroad. This impost on the national beverage is calculated to produce about £3,000,000 a year, and although normally an indirect tax payable ultimately by the consumer, the new increase is so scaled as to make its incidence affect the brewer. But it is from the income tax (including the surtax) and the death duties that the Chancellor chiefly budgets to get the revenue he wants to meet his deficit. The standard rate of income tax is raised from 4s. to 4s. 6d. in the £—a melancholy reminder of how things have changed to those who can remember the time when it was customary to regard the income tax as essentially a war tax. At the same time it is proposed to increase the scale of surtax rates from 9d.—6s. to 1s.—7s. 6d. It is expected that the net increase in the income tax will bring in about £24,000,000, and that in the surtax about half this sum in the year. As regards death duties, it is proposed to increase the rates of estate duty for estates of £120,000 and over on a graduated scale, so that the percentage which the State will in future exact of the estate of a person dying worth £2,000,000 or upwards will be 50 per cent. So much for the immediate remissions or impositions of taxation dealt with by the Chancellor. It would be safe to say that his statements of fiscal policy conveyed in the speech on the Budget have attracted more public notice than the taxes themselves. His declared intention to take the earliest opportunity of remitting the small remainder of the breakfast-table duties has called forth little adverse criticism. It is otherwise with his statement that the McKenna and the silk duties will not be renewed if his party is in power when the period for which they were imposed expires by lapse of time. This at once calls into active life the age-long controversy between free traders and protectionists, in which frame of mind and preconceptions count for so much. Though such controversies are commonly sterile, there might be something to be said at the present time for a movement which would be calculated to give the general body of electors an interest in national politics. Another topic touched on by the Chancellor to which much

public attention has been attracted was the taxation of land values. Describing himself as a convinced adherent of the principle, he declared the intention of the Government to promote legislation during this session providing for the machinery of valuation with a view to the imposition of a tax on land values through the Budget of 1931. As to this, it need only be said that, in view of the difficulties with which Mr. Lloyd George's proposals to tax land values in 1909 met, and the fate which in the course of a few years overtook that portion of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, which imposed the tax, it must be taken as a wonderful testimony to the courage and adherence to principle of Mr. Snowden that he should be prepared anew to enter on the same thorny path. Perhaps, too, he thinks that electors have become so weary of the taxes with which they have of late years been afflicted that they might be more tolerant of one wholly new than they were in the days when the Liberal Chancellor proposed it for their acceptance.

### Lessened Demand for Mercury

DURING the past month or so there has been a slackening off in the general trade demand for mercury both in this country and the Continent, which, together with reports of a notable growth of production, especially in the United States, has been freely commented upon in the merchant trade, whose share of the business with consumers through the comparatively small supply secured from non-controlled sources has been severely curtailed since the marketing arrangements of the Mercurio Europeo were established last year. It is common knowledge that old important merchant interests, who practically handled the whole of the trade before the Mercurio Europeo commenced operations, strongly resent the existence of the latter. The fact, all the same, has to be recognised that the position is well under the control of the consortium, and there has apparently been little change in the situation since it was dealt with under date of January 4 (*C. & D.*, pp. 15-16), except that, after the replenishment of stocks by users which was then referred to, the call for new supplies was diminished and an easier tendency supervened chiefly due to a certain amount of outside competition for spot delivery. Sales on behalf of the combine are not being made to dealers, but outside offers have recently assumed somewhat more importance at down to £22 10s. per bottle less 3 per cent. (equivalent to about £21 15s. net), thus undercutting controlled terms which were adjusted slightly on the spot in February to from £22 2s. 6d. to £22 5s. delivered net according to quantity. The lower outside offers referred to above, down to £22 10s. less 3 per cent. created the suspicion that there had been a leakage somewhere through disguised channels, which, under the discount allowed by the combine for large quantities on the f.o.b. net of £21 15s., has been responsible for some loss of spot business to the combine's agents at the disparity in value alluded to. So far as the market is concerned it seems useless to express any opinion as to what the position of the combine may be in the matter of accumulated stocks. This is practically a sealed book in the absence of up-to-date returns of output and reliable particulars of sales effected for the past year. The accumulation held under control at the mines, we are told from a fairly reliable quarter, could hardly exceed 50,000 bottles, although we have heard of estimates in merchant circles a long way in excess of that amount. This is, of course, pure guesswork. Whatever the surplus may be, it is doubtless well held under ample



financing facilities. Very pessimistic remarks have been made lately in a German trade publication, stating that the position is not dissimilar to that of pig lead, and that an organisation of the type of the mercury cartel and the lead "pool" cannot permanently control stocks, but must finally liquidate their holdings. This argument is correct enough, as applying to lead, as emphasised by the recent slump in the metal, but the position of lead differs widely from that of mercury, which constitutes virtually a world's monopoly. The conclusion come to by the German publication referred to that consumption in Germany, the United Kingdom, France and the United States for 1929 was approximately indicated by the imports of these countries, which were together only about 36,500 bottles, against 92,500 bottles for 1928, is certainly hopelessly wrong. Imports by these countries in the latter year were undoubtedly much in excess of requirements, due to the heavy quantities which had been purchased by big merchant interests in anticipation of the creation of the combine. The accumulation of stocks by the merchant trade in 1928 obviously enabled the latter to take care of consumers' orders during last year until near the autumn, and thus largely accounted for the paltry imports over that period, and the deficit, which in the case of this country for 1929 amounted to about 23,000 bottles on a total of 9,191 bottles, against 32,963 bottles imported in 1928. Last autumn consumers were short of stock, and the call for supplies became rather urgent, but the demand of late has been prejudiced by the easier aspect of the "open" market, and there is an ample supply available chiefly of controlled metal, while U.K. imports as indicated below for the three months (January-March) with comparisons, were about in line with normal needs:—

Bottles	1928	1929	1930
U.K. imports, March ..	2,605	256	491
U.K. imports, January-March ..	3,398	567	2,397
U.K. re-exports, March ..	580	130	146
U.K. re-exports, January-March ..	1,478	1,254	789

But for the falling off in consumption in China and also in Europe, for chiefly the manufacture of vermilion, due to the metal being too dear, the world's consumption would be considerably larger. As a fact, the consumption of mercury has remained more or less stationary during the last five years, while the loss in the outlet referred to has been fully made up in other directions or for new uses, particularly in the United States. The growth of consumption in the latter country as a matter of fact has heavily increased of late years, being variously estimated at between 32,000 bottles and 35,000 bottles, according to the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. The Emmet mercury boiler is considered another potential factor in future demands. There is no doubt that mine operations by the Italo-Spanish Combine have been more restricted in order to avoid the carrying of unwieldy stocks, but it is not thought that there has been any drastic curtailment in the past year. Profits on operations at the present selling price may be placed at between about £8 and £10 a bottle. The world's consumption is probably approximating 100,000 bottles, and, apart from the growth of American needs, there has been a notable increase in the purchases of the metal by Canada. Developments in United States production have been greatly facilitated by the high price, as high cost mines, which could not be profitably exploited at anything under £18 per bottle, are now pushing operations. It is reported that the past year's American output has been over 23,000 bottles, which thus would show an excess of roughly 6,000 bottles against the previous year, while the Mexican output may possibly

amount to 3,500 bottles, so that America's import needs would be appreciably lessened in future. This is presumably a point which will not be overlooked by the combine, and possibly already explains the much lighter quantities which are reported to have been imported so far this year by the United States.

## Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4."

(Concluded from the C. & D., April 12, p. 462)

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

R. W. FAIRBROTHER.—We are not quite clear that we understand what you mean by "burning" the powder prior to dissolving it in hydrochloric acid, but keep in mind that any preliminary ignition process might lead to the partial or total volatilisation of compounds of mercury or arsenic.

ALAPH, N. V. HERBERT, AND OTHERS.—It does not appear from your reports that you applied any test for an oxalate. The evolution of water when the powder was gently heated in a dry tube should not have escaped observation.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.—Any hepar reaction you may have obtained could only be due to sulphur compounds in the charcoal or in the sodium carbonate you employed. You should make yourself so familiar with the odour of sulphur dioxide that you can distinguish it with certainty from the pungency of acetic and of hydrochloric acids.

No. 53.—The precipitate which you took to be silver chloride was really silver oxalate. Read also the second sentence of the reply immediately preceding.

AGRICOLA.—Charring of the acetate took place when the powder was heated alone, but not when it was heated with sulphuric acid—a difference which should have shown the absence of a citrate.

PIL REX.—In examining the sodium carbonate extract, the sulphate you detected was no doubt an impurity in the carbonate. Silver oxalate is only held in solution by nitric acid when this is moderately concentrated: mere acidification with this acid is not sufficient.

SODO.—Examine the manganese dioxide you employ for the presence in it of chloride. The powder was all but absolutely chloride-free. Borate was not present.

BEVERLEY.—You would learn a great deal by submitting to a thorough practical examination, a mixture prepared by yourself in imitation of the powder supplied to you, and the replies to other correspondents should be helpful in connection with some of the mistakes in your report.

JACKO.—We were only able to obtain the faintest trace of a reaction for iron, and are at a loss to understand the formation of a considerable precipitate in Group 3. In this connection, note particularly that the thiocyanate reaction for iron is only observed with ferric salts—not with ferrous salts.

SUCCUS SCOPARII.—You report that there was no appreciable darkening when the powder was heated with sulphuric acid, but this does not accord with the presence of a citrate which you also report. You appear to have been too easily satisfied regarding the presence of the latter.

### THE ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT

We give below the scores of those competitors who, having sent in reports on the five analyses to date in the tournament series, have obtained the six highest aggregates:—

Rami	...	452	Jacko	...	415
Kudos	...	443	Arduus Ad	...	407
Succus Scoparii	...	441	Agricola	...	379

The tournament closes with the analysis intimated on April 1.



# The Business Side of Pharmacy

By ERNEST C. CRIPPS, Sales Manager to Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

## I.—Pharmacy as a Career and Some Problems of Apprenticeship

**T**HE object of these lectures is to give some information upon the business side of pharmacy, remembering that here you are being trained on what may be termed the professional side. You are entitled, at the onset of your career, to ask questions such as these:—

Shall I get an adequate return for the money I have spent and shall spend in training and in examinations?

Would it not have been better for me, in view of the often-heard statement that pharmacy is played out, to have invested my money in, say a business that caters for the needs of the people to a much greater extent than pharmacy does or can?

In answering these questions I propose to take two points of view—one as a pessimist, the other as an optimist.

### The Pessimistic View

As the former I have no hesitation in saying that the average pharmacist who goes into business on his own account can rarely hope to make a "pile" of money for reasons which should be patent to all close observers. One of my employers was fond of making the statement that when a man married he made provision for every trader but the pharmacist in estimating his outgoings; but this is very true. Deduct the cost of warmth, light, food, clothing, rent and amusements from the average man's income, and there is little left for the chemist. It should be noted also that the demand for drugs is not an increasing one; we are undoubtedly suffering from over-production, with a stationary, if not decreasing, demand, due no doubt, amongst other reasons, to many modern drugless methods of treatment and to a healthier population. There is also the decreased profit margins on dispensing due to National Health Insurance, the increase of competition generally, the growth of multiple-shop concerns, the incursion of other traders into the domain of the pharmacist, the development of welfare centres, and many others.

And what is very serious is the overcrowding of the calling itself. You have all doubtless studied the excellent paper read by Mr. H. N. Linstead, at Birmingham, on "The Employment Problem in Pharmacy and its Bearing on Apprenticeship." After giving the reasons, illustrated by figures, why he undertook this investigation, Mr. Linstead goes on to say, alluding to apprentices, that we are now at about the limit of our absorptive powers. It is true that towards the end of the paper he brightens up somewhat; but, nevertheless, there is a vein of pessimism running through the address, which is all the more noticeable coming from one who by nature is, I think, not a pessimist.

### A Digression

Before taking the optimistic view, I want to digress and ask you, "What do you mean by pharmacy?" I take it that you will define it as the supply of drugs and their preparations and the dispensing of medicines; but you will never make much money along those lines only; at any rate, there is room only for one such pharmacist in a town or neighbourhood. I know of one whose pharmacy contains no proprietaries or any of the usual goods: nothing but shop rounds and mahogany counters and a chaste display of drugs in show-jars in the windows. There are assistants dispensing in full view of the customers, and over all a calm as of the cloisters. That is one end of the scale. I passed, a few months ago, a pharmacy window in a village in Surrey where silk stockings and camphorated oil were displayed; that is the other end. Now I assume that

you here regard pharmacy, broadly, as a condition of things midway between these two extremes; a mixture of pure pharmacy, as defined above, with all the well-known accessories and sidelines. I want you to bear this definition in mind when I use the word in the future.

### A Comparison

Now we can only realise what pharmacy is to-day and how it has developed by comparing it with what it was 100 years ago; we are certainly too close to it to-day to get a clear focus. I am fortunately able to show you an old drug list of 1796 and a day-book of the same date. An inspection of both these proves that pharmacy then was a very simple calling compared with what it is now. The list contains the names of about 750 drugs, etc.; the day-book reveals the fact that practically the whole of the output of the pharmacy day after day were mixtures, pills, ointments, etc., with an occasional bottle of soda water or a few peppermints! There were a few "patents," but these could be counted on the fingers of the two hands.

I entered pharmacy in the eighties, and although it was a shadow of what it is to-day it had grown tremendously since the days of 1796 and onwards. As an apprentice I sorted crude drugs and powdered them, and made practically all the galenicals in the then B.P.; I made large batches of pills and coated them by hand; I spread plasters. Incidentally, I assisted to tap barrels of paraffin; I dipped sheep, I bottled wines and spirits, I mixed paint; such and much more was the work of many an apprentice in those days. Visualise also the average pharmacy and its contents: no linoleum, lighting by oil lamps and fish-tail gas jets, heating absent altogether and the door often open in winter-time. There were very few perfumes: eau de Cologne, lavender water and a few bottles holding one ounce and selling at a shilling. No tooth-paste, except a few pots of cherry or arca nut. A few soaps, such as honey, brown Windsor, glycerine and almond and the like, and a few proprietary soaps such as Pears', Cleaver's Terebene, Field's Sapphire, and Calvert's Carbolic. There were "patents" even then in good numbers; the photographic trade was just commencing; optics hardly known. Pharmacy was still a simple calling, but how much more complex than in 1796, and how many more opportunities of making a livelihood!

Forty years have passed since I entered pharmacy, and what a change has taken place: it has grown in complexity to an extent almost unbelievable had one not witnessed the growth. Not only pharmacy as defined above, but what, for want of a better name, I will define as pharmacy proper, or shall we say, "elegant" pharmacy. Since I entered the calling pharmacy has been revolutionised. Coated pills, compressed tablets, capsules and cachets have become commonplace. Preparations made from animal glands were hardly known in the late 'eighties; preparations for producing local anaesthesia had not then taken the place to the extent they have to-day of ether and chloroform. Hypodermic therapy, with its tablets and sterile solutions, is a development of the last twenty-five years. Synthetic drugs were represented by antipyrin, phenacetin, and one or two others.

### Education

I am speaking to students, and I want them to realise that the educational status of the pharmacist is on a much higher level than it was in the 'eighties, and still more than in the early years of the Pharmaceutical Society. This is an extract from regulations



relating to apprentices taken from Volume I of the "Pharmaceutical Journal," 1841-42:—

"Apprentices, previous to the execution of their indentures, shall be examined as to their knowledge of the Latin language; they shall be at liberty to undergo an examination by any qualified person, provided the certificate of such person be satisfactory to the Board of Examiners."

And here is the syllabus for the Minor and Major examinations:—

There shall be a Minor examination for associates and a Major examination for members.

Every person presenting himself for examination shall produce testimonials of having been apprenticed to, or regularly educated by, a vendor of drugs or dispenser of medicines.

The text-book of examination shall be the Pharmacopœia of the London College of Physicians, and questions shall be propounded with reference to chemistry, materia medica, botany and pharmacy as embodied in that work.

The candidate shall be required to translate medical prescriptions, and to demonstrate his acquaintance with practical pharmacy. He must also be conversant with the antidotes for common poisons.

A candidate who has passed the Minor examination shall be admitted an associate according to the laws, and shall receive a letter from the Secretary intimating that he has been found qualified to act as an assistant to a chemist and druggist.

A candidate on passing the Major examination shall be admitted a member according to the laws and receive the diploma.

### The Optimistic View

As an optimist, therefore, and judging by the development of pharmacy, particularly during the last thirty years, I am confident that it has a future, but it will undoubtedly demand from its followers an education and a business training much fuller and more thorough than to-day. We have travelled far from the pharmacist of 200 years ago, with his remedies of earthworms, woodlice, the slough of a snake, the dung of various animals, the fat of a man, the horn of a unicorn, and the moss growing on a human skull. We have still some distance to go, and under changing conditions, and perhaps in ways not at present foreseen, the pharmacist will, I believe, be able to make a living, probably on the moderate side, but what is lacking in cash will certainly be made up in the interest that will attach to his calling, for, after all, man does not live by bread alone.

### Problems of Apprenticeship

I have now something to say on the problems of apprenticeship. You will remember that I told you previously of the duties of the average run of apprentices thirty or forty years ago. It is the fashion to-day to point the finger of scorn at the apprentice or pupil because he does not possess the practical knowledge of his craft that was instilled into his predecessors. Times have changed and pharmacy is a different calling from what it used to be, and cannot provide the same conditions for training that it did. The pharmacist has turned over much of the work he once did behind the pharmacy counter to the manufacturer and to the wholesale packer, and I am not at all certain that this is not for his good. I doubt very much whether much of the work he did, such as making his own galenicals and packing his own drugs, ever paid him, had it been properly costed. He does know to-day what an ounce of castor oil in a bottle costs him when he purchases from a wholesale house. He never knew what it cost him when he put it up himself. The average pharmacist does not realise how high may be the true cost of some operation he may regard as quite simple, when all the factors that make up that cost are taken into account.

Let us frankly recognise that the apprentice or pupil of to-day cannot gain the practical experience, except in special cases, that was so readily available in years gone by, and let him adapt himself to the changed conditions. On the other hand, the pupil of to-day is gaining experience not available forty years

ago, and he can do many things better than we did when we were training. We knew little of window dressing. I shall speak upon this later. We knew little of salesmanship and cared less. We had little idea of business methods. We knew little about forensic pharmacy, because, fortunately or unfortunately, the expression was not then known. My advice to pupils and students of to-day is: Don't worry because you haven't the opportunities to do the things pupils of twenty-five years ago were able to do. You have opportunities in other ways they never had; make the most of them. Know the professional side of your calling thoroughly. You are able in such a school as this to acquire this knowledge under ideal conditions. Get a grip of the psychology of salesmanship and window dressing. Be a first-class man of business; learn how to keep your books by the best method; and, above all things, learn how to make profits. "Swat up" the dozens of regulations which govern pharmacy to-day; know something of banking, of insurance, of the legal aspect of contracts, and the sale of goods. Get a grip of the Medicine Stamp Acts. You will need it. Be a good buyer.

In closing, may I be allowed to enter a protest against the short periods of pupilage so much in vogue to-day? I take it that the average is three years; and this is certainly not sufficient for the pupil to acquire a business knowledge of pharmacy as well as to put in the requisite number of hours required by the regulations relating to pupilage. Apropos of this, I have received a letter from the assistant secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society, in which the writer very clearly and tersely sums up the situation, and suggests the importance of sufficient time being devoted both to the regulation and "extra regulation" aspects of apprenticeship:—

"The Society requires Articles of Pupilage containing certain provisions (see Appendix VI Regulations) to be taken out to cover at least the period of 4,000 hours' training spread over not less than two years in the dispensing and compounding of medicines that the student must receive under a pharmacist in a shop or hospital dispensary (Regulation 15 (a) and 18). For the Pharmaceutical Chemist qualification the requirements are similar except that the hours of training are not less than 2,000 and no minimum period over which they must be spread is prescribed. A copy of the articles must be lodged with the Society.

"As two years is little more than sufficient to enable the 4,000 hours to be completed, it will be necessary if the shop apprentice wishes to learn about the business side of pharmacy for the apprenticeship to extend over a longer period than two years. What this extra time should be is a matter which is outside the sphere of the Regulations and will be determined by various considerations. I assume from the nature of your lectures that this "Extra-Regulation" aspect of apprenticeship is the one to which you will devote your attention rather than the strictly technical "Regulation" aspect. I think you will be doing a real service if you emphasise the distinction between these two sides of apprenticeship. There is, I fear a common idea that apprenticeship and the Society's Regulation requirements are the same thing. This results in some cases in work that is not within the Regulations being counted in for Regulation purposes and, on the other hand, in other cases in not sufficient attention being given to the business side."

[This is the first instalment of an abstract of six lectures delivered by the author to students of the School of Pharmacy, Chelsea Polytechnic, London, S.W.]

**BELGIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.**—The opening of the International Exhibition at Antwerp is fixed for April 26, and of the Liège Exhibition for May 3. Both exhibitions will remain open till November.

**DARLINGTON CHAMBER OF TRADE** has decided to ask the National Chamber of Trade to send a resolution to the Ministry of Health urging that the traders should be able to secure redress in the event of their premises and stock being damaged by burst public water pipes.



## "A Trial Case"

### Scene I.—1929

THE scene is in an optician's establishment. A chart at one end of the room and a trial case with a chair beside it at the other are the chief furnishings. The optician is discovered in conventional attire interviewing his client.

Optician: Now, Mrs. Jones, just let me put on this trial frame and I'll see what lenses you require.—It ain't them funny-lookin' specs I want, you know; it's eye-glasses, what they calls pinchers.

Oh, yes, Mrs. Jones. I quite understand, this is just for making the test. Now, looking on this board over here, will you please tell me which of the letters you can read?—Oh, I see 'all that. There's five, four, three, two, one, and one, two, three, four, five, and ninety, 'undred-and-twenty an' so on. You know I can see all right far away. It's for readin' I needs 'em.

Yes, yes, but it's the letters in the middle of the card I want you to see. Now, just read out the smallest size you can read comfortably.—Well, now, I can read them all down to—now, let me see. Well, I can't read that fifth line.

Optician grinds his teeth and says: Just read out what you can see.—I can see down to Bruce quite clear, but I can't quite make out the next one. It looks like P P E R T H, only I didn't know that the Scotch spelt letters double like the Welsh. Optician obscures right eye and asks: Can you still read the letters now?—Yes, just the same.

He puts up a + 0.75. Letters clearer now?—Oh, no, can't see nothin' now.

Not even the big E, Mrs. Jones?—Yes, I can still see the big 'uns.

Well, now, do you see this half circle round the top of the card. Does it look blacker in the middle or at the sides?—It's darker in the middle.

Ah, darker in the middle, is it, Mrs. Jones? And is it lighter at the sides?—No, it's darker there, too.

But I thought you said just now that it looked darker in the middle?—So it does, young man; it's dark all round the middle of the circle and pink and blue all round the outside edge.

Optician tries other eye with similar results. At last, in desperation, uncovers both eyes and puts up a pair of *plus* lenses.

Oh, that's lovely, Mister. I can see ever so nice, now. Why, I can see the next line. It's England, isn't it, an' I can almost make out the next one, too. It's London, I think.

Optician mentally judges customer's age, adds reading correction, and the test is successfully finished. "Lucky shot that!" soliloquises the optician.

### Scene II.—1939

An optometrist's consulting room. Instruments occupy most of the available space, the most conspicuous being a large adjustable chair and a refractor head. A nurse shows Mrs. Jones in. Optometrist enters wearing white coat, rubber gloves and a sterilising face mask.

Optometrist: Will Madam kindly step into this chair?—Mrs. Jones looks startled. I ain't made no mistake, 'ave I? You are the Hoptickleist, ain't you? Optometrist: Quite. He then clamps Mrs. Jones's head firmly between the head rests and the refractor head.

Mrs. Jones: I don't like this. It's like a straight jacket. I can't move my head!

Optometrist: That will be all right, Madam.

Optometrist produces giant ophthalmoscope and begins complete examination. After about a quarter of an hour, when he has got as far as the anterior surface of the cornea, Mrs. Jones remarks: That's me bad eye, you know.—Yes, I fancy it is a little lacking in lustre.

Mrs. Jones: Well, now. I'm glad you think so, too. I've always said it wasn't as good as the last one I 'ad. Now that was as perfect a glass eye as ever I seen!

Optometrist lays down ophthalmoscope, and, taking up his latest hydro-dynamic retinoscope, proceeds to refract the other eye.

Optometrist: Kindly fix your left eye on this black square, Madam.—Oh, all right.

Optometrist twirls knobs on refractor head and a second or so later Mrs. Jones remarks: I don't see nothing yet. Wot 'appens, Mister, is there a rabbit comes out, like wot they used ter 'ave at the photographers?

Optometrist lays down retinoscope and takes reading of refractor head. Adjusts near point measure and takes reading. He then raises refractor head, makes a calculation, and slipping a pair of lenses into an ordinary trial frame puts it on Mrs. Jones's face.

Optometrist: These are the lenses you require, Madam. I should just like you to read this piece of newspaper to try their comfort.

Mrs. Jones: I can't read nothing.

Further business with the giant ophthalmoscope following which he writes a few lines on a card which he hands to Mrs. Jones.

Yours is a most interesting case, Mrs. Jones. I want you to go to the Distraction Hospital and give them this note. They will look after you. He proceeds to put away instruments, soliloquising: "Rather a queer case that. Funny how I got such an exact reading, and yet the poor soul couldn't see a thing with it. Ah, well! Oh, help! The refractor is reading four diopters slow. That d— nut must have slipped again."

## Associations' Winter Session

**London (Co.).**—At the quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the London County Pharmaceutical Association held recently it was decided to make greater use of "The Script" if possible for the purpose of further consolidating the interests of London chemists. Strong objection was raised to the action of certain manufacturers who, after the demand for their proprietaries has been created through chemists, produce small packages for sale by bazaars, stores, etc. It was agreed that a dinner for London County should take place at the opening of the session in October next, and that the Inter-Association Annual Sports should be held on June 26. A suggestion that the competitions should take place between four sections of London (North, South, East and West) was accepted, subject to local agreement. The secretary (Mr. G. A. Tocher) reported on the progress made with regard to branches of the Photographic Dealers' Association in the London area, on the action taken concerning the position of known, admitted and approved remedies, and the medicine-stamp duty, and on other matters.

**West Ham.**—The annual meeting of the West Ham District Association of Pharmacists was held at the Church Institute, Stratford, on March 20, the president (Mr. J. Thomson) in the chair. There was an excellent attendance. An apology was received from Mr. W. J. Beardsley, who was absent on account of illness. The secretary was instructed to send a letter of sympathy. The president gave a *résumé* of the activities of the Association during the year. The treasurer presented a statement of accounts. Mr. W. Potter, in moving the adoption of the statement, conveyed greetings from Dr. Challans, an old member of the Association now in the West of England. Mr. F. W. Gwinn, in seconding, expressed his pleasure at the donation of £50 each to the Benevolent and Orphan Funds of the Pharmaceutical Society. The president called on Mr. Gwinn (the first secretary of the Association) to hand to Mr. J. Reed (the present secretary) an illuminated address, with list of donors to the testimonial made to him and Mrs. Reed at the annual dinner in February. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*, Mr. H. S. Aplin; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. J. Thomson and Mr. F. R. Maxey; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. J. Reed; *Committee*, Miss Cleland, Miss Kirkpatrick, Messrs. Beardsley, Jones, Johnson, Kirkpatrick and Wathen.



## Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

### 42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, April 16

FINANCIAL and trade circles were certainly not cheered by the outcome of the Budget, which, from an industrial point of view, has aroused no little uneasiness, while pretty clearly indicating that safeguarding fiscal measures will all be withdrawn as they lapse, subject, of course, to the continuation of the present Government. The main features of the Budget seem to be all towards aggravating the crucial question of employment. In commodities, there has been no very striking feature, and rubber was easier under a slow demand and further increased stocks. Shellac is dearer. In drugs and essential oils, menthol and Japanese dementholised peppermint oil are higher. Ipeacacuanha is nominal, and Kordofan gum acacia is easier on a quiet market. In pharmaceutical chemicals, prices for salicylic acid have been revised. Thymol and gallic acid are dearer. Business should now show an improvement as the result of the Budget in regard to key industry industries is now known. Prices of industrial chemicals are fairly steady, but business remains disappointing. Formaldehyde is cheaper on a keen market. In the fixed oils group, palm oils show a big decline on the week; linseed oil and turpentine are practically unchanged, closing flat.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Gallic acid	Cassia oil	Pepper	Copper sulphate
Menthol	Cotton oils	Pimento	Cumin seed
Peppermint oil	Dextrin	Rubber	Dextrin (Mor.)
(Jp.)	(Polish)	Wood oil	(Amer.)
Shellac			Formaldehyde
Thymol			Palm oils

### Cablegram

BERGEN, April 9.—The total catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 46,424,000, against 62,220,000 last year, and the yield of steam-refined, non-freezing medicinal oil is 54,424 hectolitres, against 63,313 hectolitres at the corresponding period of last year. Market is quiet.

### Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR-AGAR is unchanged at 3s. 10½d. c.i.f. for Kobe No. 1. 3s. 7½d. for Kobe No. 2, and 3s. 8½d. for Yokohama No. 1. Spot prices are also unchanged.

ALOES.—During 1929 the exports of aloes from Curaçao amounted to 866,418 lb., compared with 679,014 lb. in 1928. The U.S. Consul at Curaçao states that it is not believed production is increasing, but that the higher prices now prevailing have induced a larger exportation of aloes, produced during periods of low prices and stored. The exports from the Union of South Africa during November 1929 amounted to 23,477 lb. (£241), against 151,214 lb. (£1,210) in November 1928. During the eleven months ended November 30, 1929, the exports were 1,001,519 lb. (£6,950), against 1,016,499 lb. (£8,330) for the corresponding period of 1928.

ANTIMONY has been steady with a little inquiry for spot lots of Chinese quoted at £29 10s. to £30. C.i.f. terms to arrive are about £26 10s. English regulus ranges from £46 10s. down to £40 per ton according to brand. Chinese crude is nominally about £23, and Chinese white oxide is worth about £33 to £33 10s.

CADMIUM.—Demand is fairly active, and the tone is very steady at 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d. per lb. for fair-sized lots on the spot.

CINCHONA.—At auction at Amsterdam on April 30, 1,038 packages Java pharmaceutical bark, weighing 42,875 kilos, will be offered.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are quiet at from 11½d. to 11¾d. per lb. on the spot, with sales at the lower figure. Sellers of March-May shipment quote 11¾d. c.i.f. and May-July 11½d. c.i.f.

The landings in London of Zanzibar during the week ending April 12 amounted to 71 and the deliveries to 75, leaving a stock of 1,089, against 1,610 in 1929 and 13,425 bales in 1928. The landings in London (January 1 to April 12) amount to 3,133, against 3,051 in 1929, and the deliveries 3,042, against 3,940 in 1929. The landings of Madagascar for the week ending April 12 amounted to 1,150 and deliveries to 106, leaving a stock of 1,948, against 1,956 in 1929 and nil in 1928. Landings of Madagascar from January 1 to April 12 amount to 2,594, against 598 in 1929, and the deliveries 660, against 1,409 in 1929.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Market is quite steady and unchanged at last week's parity of from about 106s. to 110s. per barrel c.i.f. for finest new non-freezing, steam-refined Lofoten oil.

BERGEN, April 9.—The Lofoten fishing is now diminishing, and it is anticipated that it will be closed at Easter. In Finmarken up to the present very few cod have been caught.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white English glucose (corn syrup) is 21s. 6d. per cwt. for April-June delivery ex works; American guaranteed water-white is also 21s. 6d. net for April-June delivery ex store, London. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 12s. per cwt. on the spot; American for up to June delivery is 12s. 3d. ex store, London. Pearl starch, up to June delivery, is 11s. 9d. per cwt. ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 18s. on the spot, and American, up to the end of June, is 16s. per cwt. ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is quoted at 21s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot as to quality. American canary for April delivery is 6d. per cwt. lower at 18s. 10½d., and May-June is 18s. 4½d.; white is also 6d. per cwt. lower at 18s. 7½d. for April delivery, and May-June is 18s. 1½d. per cwt. net, ex store, London. Dutch farina is 10s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot and 8s. 9d. f.o.b. for prompt shipment; Polish is 10s. spot and 9s. per cwt. c.i.f. London.

GINGER.—West African is steady at 42s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and for March-April shipment 37s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted. Fair washed rough Cochin is 75s. spot, and forward is 57s. 6d. c.i.f. Jamaica is quoted at from 60s. to 90s. as to quality.

GUM ACACIA.—Owing to a quiet market the prices are slightly easier. Only small business has been passing, and no great demand is expected until after the Easter holidays. Spot prices are: Kordofan cleaned 85s., natural 82s. 6d., and Talha 42s. 6d. For shipment, cleaned is 74s., natural 71s., and Talha 34s. c.i.f.

IPEACACUANHA.—An arrival of 48 bales per "Highland Hope" from Monte Video took place during the past fortnight. Market for Matto Grosso is nominal at 12s. 6d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Although the trade demand shows little improvement, there is said to be a large buying order on the market on speculative account at 15s. per lb. Spot sellers of Kobayashi-Suzuki quote 15s. 9d. April-May shipment is quoted at 15s. 9d. c.i.f., and July-August at 16s. c.i.f.

MERCURY has been rather dull on the spot, and offers are made in the open market less 3 per cent. at about £22 12s. 6d., but there has been no alteration in the Combine's price standing at £22 5s. for small lots up to 10 bottles and £22 5s. for upward of that quantity for delivery net. F.o.b. terms for shipment are retained at £21 15s. net for a minimum of 25 bottles. Some little inquiry has been reported lately from India and New Zealand, and also China, and a certain amount of business has been apparently done. U.K. imports for January-March were 2,397 bottles as against only 567 bottles for the same period last year.

PEPPER has been quiet and easier: fair black Singapore on the spot is 1s. 0½d., and April-June shipment 11½d. per lb. c.i.f. Lampong is 1s. spot. Sales for shipment include August-October at 10½d. to 9½d. c.i.f. Tellicherry is 1s. 1½d. on the spot, and Alleppy is 1s. 1d. spot. White Muntok is quiet at 1s. 3½d. on the spot. To arrive, sales include May-July shipment at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 1½d., and August-October at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 0½d.

PIMENTO is easier, spot offering at 8d. per lb., and April-May shipment at 60s. per cwt. c.i.f.

RUBBER is again easier, and spot is about ¼d. per lb. lower on the week. The weakness in the market is mainly due to heavy liquidation of the near positions, as most of the rubber now being sold cost the holders between 9d. and 10d. per lb. It was hoped that the market would have shown a firmer tendency, in view of the fact that the Budget did not impose any fresh duties on either petrol or automobiles, but the general interest is at present so meagre that very little fresh buying has taken place. Arrivals last week totalled 1,997 tons, whilst deliveries were 1,141 tons, showing a further increase of 856 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 72,333 tons, against 30,446 tons at the corresponding period last year.



The Liverpool stock now stands at 22,676 tons. Quotations (Tuesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and April, 7½d.; May-June, 7½d.; July-September, 7½d.; October-December, 8d. per lb.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Spanish is 62s. 6d. and Russian 31s. per cwt. on the spot. CANARY.—Mazagan spot is 28s., and Morocco f.a.q. (4 per cent.) has been sold at 26s. per cwt. CUMIN.—Malta is unchanged at 70s. on the spot and at 65s. c.i.f. for prompt shipment. Morocco has been sold on the spot at 57s. 6d., and the price now quoted for shipment is 56s. c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Morocco is 18s. 6d. spot and for shipment 16s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted. CORIANDER for shipment is quoted at 8s. 3d. c.i.f. and at 7s. 9d. to 8s. on the spot; no business is passing. MUSTARD.—English is 27s. 6d. to 32s. per cwt., according to quality. CARAWAY.—Dutch is quiet at 40s per cwt. on the spot.

SHELLAC is steady, with the spot price of usual standard TN orange higher at 132s. 6d. per cwt.; fine orange is 160s. to 220s., pure button 165s., and AC cakey 150s. to 152s. 6d. To arrive, sales of April-May and May-June shipment have been made at 120s. to 125s. c.i.f. with sellers at the close asking for April-May 125s. Sales for delivery comprise May at 124s. to 128s., August at 123s. to 132s. to 129s., and October 131s. to 132s.

SUGAR.—There has been a considerable revival of demand for British refined practically at previous rates, and it is anticipated that heavy quantities will now be absorbed in order to replenish virtually exhausted stocks. The outlet for some time past had been badly held up due to fears of a change in duty rates. At the same time, the tendency of the general market has been weakened again somewhat as it was considered that the dissolution of the Cuban Single Selling Agency was imminent. The outlook, however, does not favour the establishment of lower prices given a clearing of the situation in Cuba.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Only a small business has been passing in spot parcels at last week's rates. Rather more demand has prevailed for shipment, but shippers are quoting a little higher on previous rates. Fatty grey and chalky grey on the spot are quoted at 102s. 6d. per cwt., and to arrive 92s. c.i.f. is wanted. Primera on the spot is 140s. and 127s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive. Mediana is 130s. spot and 117s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive. Japanese vegetable wax is quiet and easier at 76s. on the spot, and at 65s. c.i.f. for April-May shipment.

### Essential Oils

FIRMER tendency is shown by a number of oils. Cassia and Ceylon citronella are rather scarce on the spot. Java citronella is firm on the spot and for shipment. Sicilian oils are unchanged. Clove, American peppermint and Japanese dementholised peppermint are dearer. Spearmint is slightly higher.

The following are the quantities and values of natural essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain during March 1930, compared with the same month in 1928 and 1929, also for the January to March period:—

		1928	1929	1930
March imports	.. lb.	410,460	357,099	449,994
	value	£109,931	£156,614	£136,029
Jan.-Mar. imports	.. lb.	1,119,036	1,106,278	1,069,386
	value	£289,203	£391,273	£336,193
March re-exports	.. lb.	85,953	47,863	62,450
	value	£28,884	£24,830	£22,769
Jan.-Mar. re-exports	.. lb.	220,794	196,805	182,109
	value	£74,351	£91,528	£78,514

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" brand is unchanged, with supplies none too plentiful, cases offering at 3s. 10½d. and tins at 3s. 9d. per lb. There are no c.i.f. offers.

BERGAMOT is offered at irregular prices, with guaranteed 38 to 40 per cent. esters offering at 10s. per lb. c.i.f. in one quarter, and up to 11s. 9d. c.i.f. in other quarters. Business has been done at 10s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot 10s. 9d. to 11s. per lb. is quoted.

CASSIA is rather scarce on the spot at 4s. per lb., and to come forward 3s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

CEDARWOOD remains firm at 1s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. in drums, and on the spot at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

CITRONELLA.—Java on the spot is firm at 2s. 7d. per lb., and for shipment 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted. Ceylon is scarce on the spot at 2s. 6d. per lb.

CLOVE is firm at from 7s. to 7s. 6d. per lb. spot for English distilled, with Continental drawn at 6s. 3d. per lb. spot.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is unchanged at from 15s. 9d. per lb. spot, and Algerian at about 16s. per lb.

GINGERGRASS.—The market is quiet and steady with prices about 8s. per lb. spot and 7s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive.

LEMON.—Sicilian shows little change on the week, hand-pressed offering at 4s. 3d. and machine-pressed at 3s. 9d., while to arrive from 3s. 9d. to 4s. c.i.f. is quoted.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is unchanged, offering at from about 10s. 6d. to 10s. 10½d. per lb. on the spot, according to seller, while to arrive 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

PALMAROSA.—Market quiet with price steady for shipment at 9s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised is dearer at to 5s. 3d. per lb. spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki and/or five brands. To come forward, April-June shipment has sellers at 5s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. American natural tin oil is dearer at from 12s. 9d. to 13s. per lb. spot and 12s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. H.C.H. is 18s. 6d. per lb. spot.

SPEARMINT is dearer at 19s. per lb. spot and 18s. per lb. c.i.f.

WORMSEED is unchanged at from 12s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. per lb. spot, according to seller.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period April 9 to April 15 (inclusive): Anise (Fr.) 5 pkg.; bergamot (It.) 62 cs.; cajuput (O.D.P.) 5 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.) 6 dm.; geranium (Fr.) 1 cs.; gingergrass (Br. Ind.) 4 cs.; juniper (C.-Z.) 1 cs.; lavender (Fr.) 4 cs.; lemon (It.) 74 cs., (Sp.) 10 cs.; lemongrass (Cey.) 8 dm.; lime (B.W.I.) 2 cs.; orange (Sp.) 2 cs., (Jam.) 6 cs.; palmarosa (Br. Ind.) 2 cs.; peppermint (Jap.) 15 cs., (U.S.) 5 cs.; petitgrain (Neth.) 5 cs.; rose (Fr.) 1 cs.; sago (Sp.) 1 dm.; spike (Switz.) 2 cs.; various (U.S.) 2 dm. 8 cs., (Aust.) 1 cs.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

ONE or two changes in values of importance are recorded this week. Prices for salicylic acid have been revised and thymol is dearer. Gallic acid is 3d. per lb. higher. The volume of business moving remains rather small, but improvement may be expected now that the Budget has been issued, the position as regards key industry duties being unchanged.

ACETANILIDE is dull of sale: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

ADIPIC ACID is quoted unchanged for forward delivery; ton lots, 1s. 3d.; 5-10 cwt., 1s. 4d.; two-cwt. casks, 1s. 5d.; one-cwt. kegs, 1s. 6d. per lb., carriage paid, for edible quality.

AMIDOPYRIN is steady, but there is nothing but small business on the market: crystals, five cwt., 12s. 9½d.; two cwt., 13s. 0½d.; less than two cwt., 13s. 3½d. per lb.; powder, 1½d. per lb. more.

ASPIRIN shows no change, with business quiet: home trade, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity; export to British Colonies and Possessions, ten cwt., 2s. 8d. up to 2s. 9½d. per lb., for small parcels, f.o.b.; export to other destinations, about 3d. per lb. more. Home and Continental makers are quoting level throughout.

BARBITONE is in little demand: spot, about 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity; market is irregular.

BENZALDEHYDE continues to be quoted at about 2s. per lb. for f.f.c. in carboys.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) continues in fair demand, with quantities ex works, 2s. per lb.; spot parcels, about 2s. 1d. per lb. ex store.

BENZONAPHTHOL is a very quiet market: dealers quote spot at about 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb. as to quantity.

BISMUTH SALTS are unchanged at Convention rates: carbonate, 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; subnitrate, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

BROMIDES continue fairly steady, with business rather limited: dealers quote ammonium, 1s. 9½d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d.; granular, about 1s. 5d.; sodium, B.P., about 1s. 8½d. per lb. for quantities; home makers' list prices are unchanged: ammonium, 2s.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 8d.; granular, 1s. 7d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 11d. per lb. in cwt. lots; actual sales prices are competitive with dealers.

CALCIUM LACTATE is now fairly steady as quoted at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is a home makers' market, with their prices firm at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity for duty-paid crystals; foreign on spot, 3s. 6d.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is unchanged: business continues limited, with the home makers' price at 1s. 8½d. per lb. less 5 per cent. for good quantities; foreign on spot is at about the same figure and slightly dearer forward.



COUMARIN is holding at last week's higher figure of 11s. per lb. for 100 per cent. in tins.

CREAM OF TARTAR remains quiet, but there is no further drop in values to record: foreign, 99 to 100 per cent. powder, on spot, 97s. 6d. to 98s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.; English is 98s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., for 99 to 100 per cent. powder.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is steady on a slow market: spot, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains quiet: dealers offer spot at about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. as to quantity.

GALLIC ACID is about 3d. per lb. higher at 2s. 11d. per lb. for pure crystals.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is unchanged on a dull spot market: quoted at about 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

HEXAMINE.—The position here is unchanged, with outside stuff offering at the cheap rates of about 1s. 10½d. to 2s. per lb. as to quantity, while the Convention rates of 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. continue in force.

HYDROQUINONE is steady and business is fairly good: quoted from 3s. 7½d. up to 4s. 5d. per lb. as to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) is unchanged, with quantities in earboys at 1s. 7½d. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues to be quoted by home makers and dealers at the low figures of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. as to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL remains dull, dealers quoting spot at 12s. 7d. to 13s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE remains quiet, with prices holding steady at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity of 100 per cent. powder.

PARALDEHYDE is meeting with little business: quoted from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN remains dull: Convention prices are unchanged at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11d. per lb. for crystals, with powder 1½d. per lb. more; some spot offers may be slightly cheaper.

PHENAZONE is being discounted on spot in comparison with the Convention prices of 6s. 11d. to 7s. 3½d. per lb. for crystals, with powder 1½d. per lb. more; market is dull.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady at 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb. as to quantity; business is fair.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) remains quiet on a steady market: quantities in drums, 5½d.; small parcels, 6d. per lb. ex store.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is neglected: spot, about 3s. 6d. per lb.

RESORCIN is steady, although rather quiet: quoted from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

SACCHARIN.—The Budget makes no alteration in the sugar duties, so that prices are unchanged at 43s. 6d. per lb., duty paid, with usual rebates.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Home makers' prices have been revised as follows: one ton, 1s. 5d.; ten cwt., 1s. 5½d.; five cwt., 1s. 6d.; one cwt., 1s. 6½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 7d.; small parcels, 1s. 8d. per lb.

SALOL is unchanged on a quiet market: spot, crystals, 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb., with powder 1½d. per lb. more.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is a very slack market: spot, about 10s. per lb.; forward, 9s. 7½d. to 10s. per lb. c.i.f. as to quantity.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—There is no further change in this market, with home trade prices at the revised figures given last week; home and Continental makers are quoting for all destinations at level rates: home trade, powder, two-ton lots, 1s. 10d.; one ton, 1s. 10½d.; ten cwt., 1s. 11d.; five cwt., 1s. 11½d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 1d.; less quantity, 2s. 2d.; crystals, 1d. per lb. more, in all cases, carriage paid. Export prices, f.o.b. London or Continent: powder, two-ton lots, 1s. 10½d. up to 2s. 0½d. per lb. for small parcels, with crystals 1d. more.

SULPHONAL is steady on a quiet market at 10s. 1d. to 11s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

TANNIC ACID (B.P. *levis*) remains quiet: spot, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Foreign on spot is unchanged at about 1s. 3d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for quantities. English is also offering at 1s. 3d., less 5 per cent. Market is fairly steady but on the quiet side.

THYMOL.—Synthetic fine white has been advanced, as anticipated in last week's report: five cwt., 8s. 9d.; two cwt., 8s. 10d.; one cwt., 9s.; 28 lb., 9s. 2d., and smaller lots 9s. 8d. per lb., ex warehouse.

## Industrial Chemicals, etc.

CONDITIONS in the industrial chemical market continue to show little change. Prices are all keeping fairly steady, while the volume of business moving remains disappointing. Formaldehyde, on a keen and quieter market, is cheaper.

ACETIC ACID shows no change with dealers' prices steady and the market quiet; 80 per cent. technical, £36 15s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99-100 per cent., £66 in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex store.

ACETONE continues steady at the controlled prices; business fair; B.G.S. ten-ton lots, £71 10s.; five tons, £73 10s.; one ton, £76 10s.; drum lots, £80 per ton, in free drums, ex store or wharf.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is meeting with a fair demand, and prices are unchanged at 10d. to 1s. per lb., for 99.95 per cent. material, in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; slightly less for big contracts.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is a steady market with a fair demand; grey galvanising, £21 7s. 6d. to £21 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

ARSENIC.—The market is slow but Cornish agents maintain their terms at about £15 17s. 6d. f.o.r. for white Cornish 99 per cent. Mexican high-grade is worth about £16 15s. c.i.f. Liverpool.

CAUSTIC POTASH is unchanged at Convention prices; business is poor; 88-92 per cent. solid, spot, £29 10s. to £34 10s. per ton, in drums, as to quantity; c.i.f., 30s. per ton less in all cases.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There has been some little demand for export, but the tone is easier, particularly owing to the severe break in the price of bar copper. Quotations stand at about £26 f.o.b. for casks less 5 per cent. It is reported that Continental makers are sellers at about £22 10s. to £23 f.o.b. Sales were reported to have been made for Canada of a considerable quantity, but there is no confirmation of this in well-informed quarters. U.K. exports for March were 7,717 tons, making 14,464 tons for January-March against 21,446 tons in 1929.

FORMALDEHYDE is competitive with 40 per cent. by volume somewhat cheaper in the region of £33 to £33 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; business has not been so good of late.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is steady and business is not at all bad; reliable material, 11s. to 12s. per gallon, in drums, carriage paid; less for lower grades.

LEAD ACETATE is steady, but there is not much doing; spot, brown, £37 10s.; white, £38 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

OXALIC ACID is steady but rather quiet; quantities, £32 per ton, ex wharf; spot lots, 33s. per cwt., ex store.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE for home trade is quoted at 4½d. per lb. carriage paid.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is quoted by dealers' unchanged with the market slow; spot, 90-92 per cent., £23 10s. to £24; 96-98 per cent., £25 10s. to £26 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is seldom inquired for in quantities; quoted at £26 15s.; spot parcels, from 3½d. per lb., ex store.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is steady, but there is not much business about; commercial quality, in two-cwt. drums, 5d.; small parcels, 5½d. per lb., ex store.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN remains dull; yellow, £63 10s. to £65 10s. per ton; single casks, 7d.; small parcels, 7½d. per lb., ex store.

SAL AMMONIAC.—There is still no great volume of business in this products, but prices are holding steady; spot, dog-tooth crystals, £32; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £17 12s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contract.

SODIUM ACETATE is steady as quoted on spot by dealers' at £20 15s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM CHLORATE is unchanged on a very quiet market; quantities, £25 15s. per ton; spot parcels, from 3d. per lb.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is in fair demand on a steady market; dealers quote pea crystals, £15 per ton, in 1-cwt. kegs; commercial quality, £9 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store. Makers' price for pure crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is quoted by dealers' for forward delivery at £9 5s. per ton for 60-62 per cent. solid and £10 5s. for broken, in drums, ex wharf.



SODIUM PRUSSATE is unchanged as quoted by dealers'; market is quiet; quantities, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 5d.; smaller parcels, from 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., ex store.

ZINO OXIDE continues very competitive; B.P., £41; white seal, £35; red seal, about £32 per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Conditions in this market remain quiet. Carbolic acid crystals and cresylic acid are slow of sale, while the demand for creosote oil for export is still disappointing. ANILINE OIL continues unchanged with the market steady at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is steady with prices continuing at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL continues steady at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., carriage paid. CARBOLIC ACID crystals are unchanged with home makers quoting at 7d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., carriage paid, or f.o.b. in drums, with over-casks. Business remains quiet. Crude carbolic 60's, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon, naked at works. CREOSOTE OIL is unchanged, and is quoted for export at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per gallon, in bulk quantities, f.o.b.; home trade price continues in the region of 4d. per gallon, ex works. CRESYLIC ACID is unchanged with the market very quiet; pale 97-99 per cent., 2s. to 2s. 2d.; refined, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; dark, 85 per cent., 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon, naked at works. NAPHTHALENE continues quiet with prices unchanged; flakes and balls, £14 15s. to £15 per ton, in cases, ex wharf. METHYL ALCOHOL is unchanged on spot at about £42 per ton, in drums; cheaper prices for quantities. PYRIDINE remains dull; nominal at 4s. to 4s. 6d. per gallon, f.o.b. TOLUOL is in fair demand on a steady market; commercial 90's, 1s. 10d.; pure, 2s. 3d. per gallon, ex works. XYLOL is unchanged, with the market dull; commercial, 1s. 10d.; pure, about 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per gallon, ex works. PITCH remains quiet at the controlled price of 47s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

#### Fixed Oils, etc.

GENERALLY quiet markets continue to be reported, with values none too steady as quoted. Palm oils show a big loss on the week. Linseed oil and American turpentine are about unchanged and close flat. ACID OILS continue dull: coconut and/or palm kernel, 32s.; groundnut, 27s. 6d.; soya, 26s. 3d. spot. CASTOR is unchanged and still quiet; pharmaceutical, 47s.; first pressings, 42s.; second pressings, 39s. spot. COCONUT is dull but fairly steady; deodorised, spot, 41s. 6d.; Ceylon, 35s. c.i.f. COTTON.—Prices show an improvement but the market closes dull: deodorised, 38s.; common edible, 37s.; soapmaking, 34s. 6d.; crude, 31s. 6d. spot. GROUNDNUT is steady and business is fair; deodorised, spot, 44s.; crude Oriental, 36s. 6d. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is firm at full rates: deodorised, 41s. 3d.; crude, 34s. 6d. spot. PALM.—Market has been quiet throughout and values for all grades are much cheaper: Lagos, 27s. 9d.; softs, 27s.; mediums, 28s. 6d.; hards, 29s. 6d.; bleached, 30s. spot. RAPE is steadier but dull; refined, 42s. 6d.; crude, 41s. spot. SOYA is unchanged and still dull; deodorised, 37s. 6d.; crude, 34s. 6d. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Market has been dull throughout and is easier forward: on spot, 41s.; April, 38s. 9d.; May-August, 38s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; September-December, 37s. 3d. Boiled oil on spot, 44s. 3d. TURPENTINE has been on the whole well maintained, helped by good deliveries last week at this end, due to fears lest the duty should be increased, which, however, has not materialised. The London spot price closes at 44s. 6d.; May-June, 44s. 6d. A start has been made in America with the new crop, but receipts, so far, are well under this time last year and stocks are still comparatively low. London deliveries for last week were 2,538 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 28,783 barrels, comparing with 26,784 barrels the same period last year. Stocks decreased to 17,440 barrels. There were no landings and afloats, and this total compares with the visible supply a year ago of 20,034 barrels. RESIN.—The market was as dull as ever, while the large American stocks are making buyers shy, especially in view of larger receipts. C.i.f. terms were as follows: American B/D 14s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 15s. 6d., E/F 15s. 6d. to 17s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., G/H 17s. 3d. to 17s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., I/K 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d., W/G 18s. 3d., and W/W 18s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. French W/W c.i.f. stands at 17s. 3d.

#### Lavender in Algeria

THE cultivation of lavender has been started by a few growers in Algeria, and this plant has shown considerable resistance to cold and prolonged dry spells. On the coastal hills near Algiers and in the Atlas Mountains up to 3,000 feet a favourable situation is found for the growing of lavender. Attempts to grow this plant have been made recently at La Chiffa, le Sahel d'Alger, Medea, Miliana, Saint-Cloud, and Bouira. So recent have been the founding of these plantations that figures are not yet available to indicate the production.

#### Italian Orris Production

It is reported that the higher prices prevailing for Italian orris root in 1929 have encouraged producers to extend cultivation. However, as two or three years are necessary for the development of a good-size root from the seed, it will be at least two years before there is a noticeable increase in production. Prices in 1928 fluctuated around 300 lire per 100 kilos, but immediately after the harvest, which was extremely scarce, quotations rose to 1,000 lire per 100 kilos (March and April); during the following harvest prices declined slightly to 900 and 950 lire per 100 kilos. As a result of curtailed cultivation in 1927 and 1928, due to the prevalence of low prices, and as a consequence of the more encouraging prices in 1929, stocks available for export at the present time are low, being estimated at not more than 100 metric tons. Exports during the first nine months of 1929 were 601 metric tons, of which 148 went to the United States. The principal centre of cultivation of orris is in Tuscany, in the districts of San Polo, Chianti, the upper Arno Valley, and the zone between Florence and Arezzo. The root is also cultivated to a smaller extent in the Veneto. The crop is towards the end of August and the beginning of September.

#### A New "Bird Seed"

A NEW seed has recently been introduced on the London market, and it bids fair to become a popular ingredient of the various mixtures used for birdseed and chickfood. It is cultivated in Bichuanaland and used as a bread-stuff when ground into a flour by the natives. The seed is small, oblong and of a French-grey colour. In Kaffir language it is known as N'Youti, but has, for the sake of convenience, been called "Bulrush millet." We understand, however, that the plant has no botanical connection with the genus *Millet*. Dr. Bernard Dyer has analysed the seed, and his result is given below. It shows that it possesses a far higher feeding value than any millet. In fact, it comes nearer to that of canary seed as an article of diet for our feathered friends than any of the seed used for a like purpose. Some of the largest packers of birdseed and chickfood have subjected it to rigorous tests, and as a result have decided to include it in their proprietary articles. Provided a regular supply can be assured it is bound to become popular, owing to its intrinsic worth and food value.

#### Bulrush Millet—Result of Analysis

	Per cent.
Moisture ... ..	9.20
Oil ... ..	5.00
*Albuminoids ... ..	13.95
Digestible carbohydrates ... ..	69.07
Fibre ... ..	1.23
Mineral water (ash) ... ..	1.50

100.00

(\* Containing nitrogen 2.23)

Samples and quotations may be had from Marshall, French & Lucas, 4/5 Fen Court, London, E.C.3.

## Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1930, p. 341.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," March 19, 1930.)

- "MAJESTIC"; for cameras (8). By J. Sinclair, Ltd., 61 Bath Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 509,389.
- "MIMOSA, A.-G. DRESDEN AUROTYPE SELF-TONING PAPER" on oblong conventional design; for photographic papers (39). By Mimosa A.G., 31 Bärensteinerstrasse, Dresden A.21, Germany. B500,841.
- "FELIN"; for soap (47) and (48). By T. Hedley & Co., Ltd., Phoenix Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 509,793/794. (Associated.)
- "LOUIOL"; for hair-waving preparations (48). By L. Yousoulofsky, 193 Lower Clapton Road, London, E.5. 508,434.
- "SUNLIGHT" with label design including "SÖNLAYT"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 510,263. (Associated.)





Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

### Pharmacy To-day

SIR,—Some of my friends ascribe to the advent of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association many of the modern troubles of pharmacists, and notably the increased and increasing opposition. Some time ago I had the felicity of seeing at close hand methods of training the young idea in one of the bigger stores. Briefly, it was to get the neophyte as quickly as possible well grounded in the mysteries of stock, especially proprietaries. It was a clear intimation of what pharmacy covers and has come to in these days. In this company apprentices are allotted, apparently, to shops where their training is likely to be of the kind needed. The difference between training at the big company branch and at the shop of the private chemist is easily stated. A young man trained by Mr. Pharmacist is trained to be of service to himself, but at the same time what the lad learns is not only best for himself eventually, but also fits him for service with any other chemist. The company idea is different. Shop work, as we understand it, may be disregarded; and incidentally, in the background, are such subjects as pharmacy, dispensing and materia medica. The young man who gets to know these various articles quickly is obviously of some value, and is given opportunities at the counter, where his sales may be worth something in the way of commission to his immediate superior; but, of course, the firm profits. Let this promising young fellow ultimately scrape through the tiresome but necessary examination and his place is waiting for him on his return. It comes to this, that the outsider may sell without trouble of examinations about 95 per cent. of the goods to be met with in pharmacies; and under new rules and regulations, as in the draft Bill, the proportion would be greater. The pharmacy graduate is allowed the blessing of selling or declining to sell the poisons in Part I. Some of us must be wondering whatever possessed us to bother about examinations at all.—Yours, etc.,

ONLOOKER (14/4).

### A Formula Difficulty

SIR,—The instructions to chemist for making No. 1 Factory Eye Drops are:—"Weigh 95 grams of castor oil into a flask capable of holding twice the quantity. Add 0.5 gram of powdered cocaine. Warm on a water bath until dissolved. While the solution is still warm (but not hot) add one cubic centimetre of a solution containing 3.3 grams of mercuric chloride in 100 cubic centimetres of absolute alcohol. Mix the solutions by rotating the flask." The eye drops made as above develop crystals. When the mercuric chloride solution is omitted, crystals still form throughout the solution. The suggestion was made that it might be the mercuric chloride reacting with the cocaine forming cocaine hydrochloride, which is insoluble in oil. Another antiseptic was tried. To about 500 minims of 0.5-per-cent. solution of cocaine in castor oil 10 grs. of phenol was added. This solution has been kept for two years, and is perfectly clear. If it is cocaine that slowly crystallised out, whether mercuric chloride is present or not, then the formula is faulty: 2 per cent. of phenol prevents the crystallisation. No other proportion has been tried to ascertain if less would do.—Yours truly,

WM. FORSTER.

Seaham Harbour.

### Desperate Remedies

SIR,—It is now decided that chemists' accounts for insurance dispensing are to be paid in full for the year 1929. The third year of the contract has passed, and the contractor, who has alternated between hope and fear, now knows that all his emotions and anxieties have been played upon or stirred unnecessarily. The tenth annual report of the Ministry of Health contains the following reference to the chemists' contract:—"In 1927 . . . it proved necessary to make a discount equivalent to a reduction of 12 per cent. in the dispensing fees for the year, but the position so far improved during 1928 that it was found possible . . . to pay the dispensing fees at the rate of 104.15 per cent." And so, one supposes, the see-saw gamble will go on until the end of 1932! When one considers the conditions under which chemists at present undertake insurance dispensing, and when one reflects upon the device adopted by the Ministry of Health for postponing a real solution of a difficult problem, one cannot help feeling how deplorable it is that a Government department should have employed such artifices and thereby evaded its responsibilities. Who should be so well versed in all the arts and crafts of statesmanship and in all the subtleties of legislative finesse as the permanent officials at Whitehall? The average amount of reduction necessary could have been estimated, and this could have been applied over a series of years.

Yours, etc.,

OBSERVATOR (14/4).

### Departmental Committee's Report

SIR,—Speaking at Blackburn on the report of the Departmental Committee (C. & D., April 5, p. 429), Mr. Linstead said that the difficulty before the Society was to decide whether to use the Bill in the report as a foundation on which to secure amendments to some of the proposals which were not acceptable to them, or whether, by opposition, to render any improvement in pharmaceutical legislation impossible for years to come. The question seems to me to be rather whether the Council feels that it would be enabled to secure the necessary amendments; if so, well and good; if not, it would be far better to oppose the Bill altogether. If the Bill went through as it now stands we should undoubtedly be giving away a good many more of our valuable rights for which we have studied and qualified, and we should be saddled with registration fees, both personal and for the business premises, and in return we should get nothing except the restriction of place names, with a further possibility of seeing listed sellers selling Part II poisons without any qualification. This is the part which would hit pharmacists the hardest. (Referring to my previous letter (C. & D., April 12, p. 467), in the first sentence the words "Part I poisons" should, of course, have read "Part II poisons"; the context makes this obvious.) And there is always the prospect of the Society being given no choice in the matter at all. It is difficult to form a definite opinion on this part of the Bill until it is known which poisons would be classified as Part I and which as Part II; but the dilemma is that the Act would come first and the Poisons List afterwards, and it would then be too late to take action if it were found that all kinds of poisons at present saleable only by pharmacists were included in the second part. The greatest pity is that with such revolutionary proposals the original scope of the inquiry was restricted to only a part of the ground to be covered. However the Committee may have been confined in its terms of reference, there is hardly anything connected with pharmacy or poisons which is not affected by its conclusions.—Yours, etc.,

REGISTERED (14/4).

### Eleven and a Half Hours

SIR,—The proposals of Mr. Henry Lovett (C. & D., April 5, p. 435) concerning a rota system for pharmacies during the week seem rather Utopian. The theory is admirable, but men who enter retail pharmacy have to put all idea of home life or social amenities



behind them and live in and for their businesses if they are going to make paying propositions of them; and in the present state of depression their position is likely to become more acute than ever, even possibly than in the days before the war or the inauguration of the P.A.T.A. and shop hours. Apart from this, the notorious want of combination among pharmacists and their constant fear of their neighbours annexing some of their customers would be sufficient in itself to prevent such a scheme being brought into operation. It is impossible in some districts even now to adopt a successful rota system on the early closing day or on Sunday, and I cannot, therefore, imagine any such scheme being brought into operation for ordinary working hours, especially when it included such a busy period as Saturday evening from 6 to 8 p.m. The only way we shall ever get out of this difficulty is by so improving the status of the pharmacist in general that the whole business is uplifted to the extent that we can all afford to employ qualified assistants, and so be free to give each member of the staff a reasonable share of relaxation.

Faithfully yours,

A CHE ORA (15/4).

### The Future of Pharmacy

SIR,—The following is an exact copy from the additions to the patent-medicine list issued by a well-known wholesale house:—

Woodward's Gripe Water Brand, Infants'	Per doz.
Carminative (Saleable by pharmacists only)	Ret. 1/3 12/5

I do not know the feeling of pharmacists generally regarding such an article as this under the new conditions, but I should think the reaction will be one of sheer disgust by all of us. Although I, personally, am a shareholder in the firm which originally began on a large scale the evasion of the stamp duty, I have but a feeling of contempt for the way in which the qualification of the registered chemist and druggist is being exploited by this evasion. The margin of profit allowed on Woodward's Gripe Water, for instance, is such as bears no relation to the normal overhead charges of any chemist's establishment. In our own case our overheads are 26.2 per cent. before we begin to make any profit whatever, and yet here we have a house of repute deliberately evading stamp duty, exploiting the pharmacist for whose welfare they have always indicated the greatest concern, taking the whole of the extra profit so accruing without the slightest acknowledgment being made to the man under whose diploma they are sheltering. These remarks, of course, apply equally forcibly to all such evaders. We grant that the law apparently allows it, but certainly the evasion was never anticipated in such manner. On quietly thinking of the general trend of this matter, also of the recent report of the Committee investigating our affairs, the great fight which is immediately before us with the co-operative societies, the danger threatened to the P.A.T.A. from this and other sources, I can only think that all qualified men must be viewing pharmacy's future with deep concern, and anxiously looking for a really forceful and active co-ordinator to advise and lead our well-being in the future. Is there a man on the Council or on the Committee of the R.P.U., capable and strong enough to take on this forceful leadership in the near future, such as Neathercoat or Gamble? Our general interests at the moment seem to be dissipated in such a variety of organisations that we are in the position of having too many leaders, yet not one.—Yours faithfully,

Accrington.

A. J. ESLEY.

### Status of Hospital Pharmacists

SIR,—With reference to the recent debate in the House of Commons on the status of hospital pharmacists, we are greatly indebted to Captain Gunston, Sir Kingsley Wood, Mr. W. Bennett and Mr. Brockway for their support in endeavouring to obtain for us our proper status as senior officers. It is not very likely that any officers, whatever their deserts may be, will become senior officers unless the Ministry of

Health makes them such; and the "concession" that county councils may make the pharmacist a senior officer has little value, for councils prefer to have absolute control over their own officers, and their control is more absolute over subordinate officers than it is over senior officers, whose dismissal has to be sanctioned by the Ministry. However, the Public Assistance Order, 1930, must be amended very shortly, and this will give another opportunity to press our just claims at a very early date.—Yours faithfully,

ROBERT W. LINDSEY,

president, Guild of Public Pharmacists.

London, N.W.5.

### Weed-Killer Salesmanship

SIR,—It is a striking commentary upon the proposed alteration in the poison laws that there should have been an inquest held during the week, at which the coroner expressed horror at the ease with which the deceased purchased arsenical weed-killer. In this case the poison was sold in a hardware shop; and as a number of customers were waiting the assistant did not comply with the regulations which govern this class of sales. It is my contention that if the intentions of the Departmental Committee to create further facilities for obtaining poisons are carried into effect there will be many more similar occurrences. No doubt the signing of a poison-registrar with a chemist will not prevent a purchaser carrying out suicidal intentions, but the greater number of difficulties placed in his way will not improbably tide him over the crisis until his sanity regains control.

Yours faithfully,

ROBT. H. KOOR.

London, S.W.19.

## Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

### Appreciation

I have been a reader of your journal since 1881 and a subscriber since, I think, 1889 or about then. I have looked forward with pleasure every week to each number as it came out. It has made me wiser than my neighbour who did not read it, and kept me on the right lines.—H. M. R. (5/4).

### To Prevent Fuming

Most of us who perforce cannot afford highly efficient fume chambers complete with electric fans find it troublesome when using fuming acids in the open. Take, for instance, dissolving stannous chloride in fuming hydrochloric acid. If heated even to boiling, fumes are not visible if several folds of paper are placed over the beaker on top of which layer is a damp rag.—Abel Scholar.

### Emplastrum Cantharidis

The point raised a short time ago by "Hugh Lyre" regarding emplastrum cantharidis gives another instance in which the preparations made from the whole drug have been found to give better results than those made from the active principles. It seems to be accepted that the plaster of the B.P., 1898, is preferable to the new one made with cantharidin, and where the order only specifies "a blister" I think that most pharmacists would use the older one. The 1898 one contained lard, and I have some old notes which state that lard is used to make the mass soft enough to spread without heat so as not to decompose the cantharidin, and also to enable it to be removed without breaking the blister. Where a doctor definitely writes "cantharidis" or "cantharidini" it is obvious which one should be used, but the dispenser's difficulty comes when it is contracted to "emp. canthar."—Vesicans (28/1).



## Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

### Solubility of Calcium Lactate

SIR,—Can you help me with the dispensing of the following prescription? The doctor brought it back to me saying that he always had it dispensed as a clear solution. I cannot get the calcium lactate to remain in solution, although I first dissolve it in hot water:—

Calcii lactatis	...	...	gr. xx.
Liquor. arsenicalis	...	...	℥iv.
Tr. eard. co.	...	...	ʒss.
Aq. chlorof.	...	...	ad ʒss.

Yours faithfully,

L. S. (4/3).

[The calcium lactate, when quite fresh, is soluble in water to the extent of 1 in 18.5. After the salt has been kept for some time the solubility is much less. The prescription would be a 1 in 12 solution, which is obviously impossible, as 13 grains is the maximum quantity that will remain in solution. The 13 grains will frequently come out of solution when made with hot water and allowed to cool. The addition of one drachm of mucilage of tragacanth in each half-ounce of mixture will hold it in solution, or keep it from crystallising out. The mixture when made with hot water will be a clear solution at first, but will throw out the lactate as a crystalline magma on cooling. The result is unpourable. The only way to make it is to rub the calcium lactate down to a cream with the water, and add the other ingredients. It is advisable to either add the equivalent of an ounce of mucilage of tragacanth, or about 40 gr. of pulv. tragac. co. to the 8-oz. mixture.]

### Intentional Incompatibility

SIR,—I should be pleased if you would enlighten me regarding the following:—

Potass. bicarb.	...	...	ʒij.
Sodii salicyl.	...	...	ʒij.
Tr. ferri perchlor.	...	...	ʒi.
Aquam	...	...	ad ʒviij.

The doctor states that it is compatible and quoted "Martindale."—Yours faithfully,

A. J. (15/118).

[This is an example of intentional incompatibility. The ferric chloride reacts with the sodium salicylate to form salicylate of iron giving a characteristic red colour. The best way to dispense the mixture is to dissolve the potassium bicarbonate and sodium salicylate in four ounces of water and add the iron dissolved in the remaining four ounces. It makes an excellent mixture, with only a slight deposit after 20 days.]

## Legal Queries

S. S. (31/3).—A minor, while riding a motor cycle on his own affairs, knocked down and injured a third party. Has the latter any right of action against the minor's father? [In our opinion, he has no claim against anyone except the infant himself.]

F. N. (24/3).—Is a woman who is employed under the National Health Insurance scheme entitled to have teeth extracted as one of the benefits to which she is entitled? [Dental treatment is not one of the ordinary benefits to which an insured person is entitled, and the woman should apply to her approved society to see whether she can have the attention of a dentist as an "additional benefit," as it is called.]

R. S. W. (5/4).—If the consignment of "dangerous" drugs is delivered by the wholesale firm direct to the chemist it is not necessary to provide a separate order. On the other hand, if the chemist sends a messenger to the wholesale firm or if the consignment is to be delivered to a person other than the chemist, it is necessary for the messenger or other person to produce to the supplier a statement in writing signed by the chemist to the effect that he is authorised by him to receive the drug or preparation in question on behalf of the chemist who ordered these goods.

## Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

A. W. M. (2/3).—MILK EXAMINATION.—Direct methods for the examination of milk for the tubercle bacillus are not used by bacteriologists when they are making reports that are to carry weight and responsibility. All standard works on the subject state definitely that the only conclusive method is to use an animal and await the result. The tubercle bacillus can frequently be discovered, however, by making large slide specimens of the deposit from centrifuged milk as follows:—(1) Milk 5 c.c., with eau de javel 5 c.c., mix and centrifuge for ten minutes; or (2) milk centrifuged for ten or fifteen minutes, stopping the whirling to mix the top cream, or to add a small quantity of ether to break down the fatty surface. Centrifuge again for a few minutes, make slides with the deposit after pouring the supernatant liquid away. Several slides should be made, and, after drying, pass through xylol to remove fat, or immerse in a mixture of alcohol and ether for ten minutes, dry, pass through the flame to fix and stain. Cover three-fourths of the slide with about three drops of the deposit. Search will require at least half-an-hour. Staining is done with hot carbolfuchsin, and the slides must be decolorised by dipping into 20 per cent. sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, washed in water and alcohol, and counterstained with methylene blue. Wash and dry. According to certain authorities other acid-fast bacilli are found in milk which appear indistinguishable from tubercle bacilli.

H. B. (31/8).—RED WATER POWDER.—This is a rough mixture which obviously consists of magnesium sulphate crystals, as they proved to be on analysis, smothered with a dark brown powder, which proved to consist of a water soluble extract, except for a very small quantity of vegetable powder; this was found to be, in all probability, fenugreek, as indicated by the form and size of the starch grains and the other material. The extractive was odourless, nearly tasteless, and was suggestive of simple sarsaparilla or the like, but it was not identified. The salts constitute nearly the whole, say, 95 per cent. The analysis of the ash showed that no more than mere traces of calcium, sodium and potassium salts are present; therefore nitre is contra-indicated.

Punch (23/8).—STIMULATING LINIMENT FOR GREYHOUNDS.—This is a muddy brown liquid, having the odour of clove, which becomes very strong on warming. Its specific gravity is 0.965, and the total solids 16 per cent. These and the general characters of the preparation suggest its having been made as a strong infusion of clove to which about 30 per cent. of alcohol has been added. It may be merely inf. caryoph. conc.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," April 15, 1880

### A Novel Prescription

The "Practicien" reports that a physician of Chalons was sent for into a village in the neighbourhood, and having examined his patient found he had forgotten his pocket-book. He then asked for a pencil and paper in order to write his prescription, but no such objects were among the possessions of the household. Someone went out to seek for the required necessities, but primary education seemed to have omitted that commune altogether. The physician got tired of waiting, and at last wrote his prescription on the door of the house with a bit of charcoal. The family, after vainly endeavouring to make something like a copy of the doctor's hieroglyphics, at last wisely resolved to detach the door itself, and carry it to the pharmacien in order to get the medicine prepared.





[Commenced C. &amp; D., July 5, 1924]

**Shellac, Commerce.**—The following figures show the imports and re-exports of shellac, seedlac and sticklac into the United Kingdom for the years 1924 to 1928 inclusive :—

*Imports*

From	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Germany ..	1,475	2,205	2,132	2,188	2,424
Netherlands ..	33	119	97	254	699
France ..	751	1,180	642	6.3	548
French Indo-China, etc. ..	228	655	—	1,055	—
Siam ..	1,086	2,215	905	1,155	1,274
United States ..	126	4	28	2,423	7,770
Other foreign countries ..	292	336	617	2,358	1,343
Total from foreign countries ..	3,991	6,714	4,421	10,036	14,058
British India ..	87,420	100,926	110,838	137,441	151,929
Straits Settlements, Ceylon ..	3,123	1,415	1,410	3,168	1,360
Other British countries ..	817	15	97	—	75
Total from British countries ..	91,361	102,358	112,370	141,447	153,385
Total ..	95,352	109,072	116,791	151,483	167,443
Value .. £	1,299,415	1,323,660	952,079	1,602,712	1,742,586

*Re-Exports*

To	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Russia ..	603	4,990	1,900	243	2
Sweden ..	1,109	515	456	1,103	322
Denmark ..	1,109	999	639	930	730
Poland (including Dantzic) ..	924	766	2,460	3,168	3,496
Germany ..	11,236	10,508	11,491	20,822	11,154
Netherlands ..	1,469	1,254	967	2,232	707
Belgium ..	2,095	1,790	969	1,353	1,551
France ..	3,279	2,532	3,188	3,538	6,577
Italy ..	2,440	2,067	2,746	1,788	2,385
United States ..	9,176	3,243	2,075	4,199	25,407
Brazil ..	1,295	1,694	1,510	1,118	2,272
Argentina ..	635	461	369	252	509
Other foreign countries ..	2,403	2,518	2,063	2,579	1,921
Total to foreign countries ..	37,773	33,337	30,833	43,330	57,033
Total to British countries ..	457	603	642	568	818
Total ..	38,230	33,940	31,475	43,898	57,851
Value .. £	571,116	440,807	278,156	448,169	670,881

For many years past shellac has been a leading speculative counter in London, which has always been and still is the greatest international market for such transactions, and at times "outsiders" have been attracted to the market. These contracts or "futures" are usually for delivery ex warehouse London during a certain month—say three to six months ahead—the unit usually being 100 cases. In addition to selling shellac which has arrived, the brokers also make c.i.f. contracts for shipments of quantities to different ports in particular months, and such business is done with the chief world's ports. The range of prices is wide and, taking the T.N. Orange as the usual standard, we find it has varied between 50s. and 260s. per cwt. It fell to a low level in August 1914 and then rose. It attained 900s. per cwt., the highest price ever recorded,

which was in 1920, when the London stocks threatened to become exhausted, and as much as 1,000s. was paid for finest quality. Shellac being considered an essential commodity, with but little fear of its outlet being much interfered with, notwithstanding certain attempts being made to introduce a synthetic product at a much reduced cost, its importance is such that the future of the industry is regarded as well assured. The world's consumption is now more widespread than it was before the war. Production in India depends largely on the yield of Bysacki sticklac, which represents the principal crop, the normal outturn of which may be placed at about 175,000 packages. Greater efforts have been made in certain other districts to further the propagation of lac, and these efforts have apparently met with more success according to accounts from authoritative quarters. One of the main difficulties in the way of gauging possibilities in shellac has always been the uncertainty of yield, about which most divergent estimates are usually circulated, while India provides no official means of arriving even at any approximate idea of the size of the crops. The market is thus largely governed by the extent of the quantities shipped apart from the progress of the deliveries into consumption. America is the largest consumer and her purchases are obviously closely observed, but London, as already stated, is the leading market centre, although largely influenced by developments in the Calcutta primary market, apart from the statistical position at this end. The London returns of landings, deliveries and surplus stocks covering the last twenty-five years are as follows :—

Year	Landings	Deliveries	Surplus stock
	Cases	Cases	Cases
1905 ..	45,748	67,459	21,341
1906 ..	39,655	48,547	12,449
1907 ..	57,127	44,659	24,917
1908 ..	68,274	45,070	48,121
1909 ..	62,879	54,753	56,247
1910 ..	83,215	43,125	96,337
1911 ..	48,363	44,212	100,488
1912 ..	43,761	45,829	98,420
1913 ..	46,571	51,061	93,930
1914 ..	46,370	50,608	89,692
1915 ..	59,778	55,761	93,709
1916 ..	42,286	81,818	54,112
1917 ..	7,348	35,257	26,052
1918 ..	23,074	22,268	26,858
1919 ..	67,180	79,647	14,641
1920 ..	47,787	50,271	12,223
1921 ..	52,463	53,409	11,049
1922 ..	50,452	57,225	4,276
1923 ..	67,474	56,404	15,336
1924 ..	53,059	58,593	9,802
1925 ..	59,023	57,978	10,847
1926 ..	66,186	60,939	15,894
1927 ..	81,737	82,260	15,371
1928 ..	89,559	85,461	19,469
1929 ..	80,871	74,602	25,804

The total Calcutta shipments for the past two years were distributed as follows :—

	1928	1929
	cwt.	cwt.
To United Kingdom ..	137,480	139,278
U.S.A. ..	208,519	263,461
Continent ..	118,541	101,328
Other destinations ..	43,221	43,571
Totals ..	507,761	547,638

The extreme highest and lowest figures recorded in values of standard T.N. Orange shellac for five consecutive five-years periods were as follows :—

	Highest—per cwt.	Lowest—per cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.
1905—1909 ..	232 0	82 0
1910—1914 ..	89 0	63 0
1915—1919 ..	820 0	190 0
1920—1924 ..	900 0	255 0
1925—1929 ..	315 0	112 6

**Sheriff Court.**—A court of law in Scotland, the jurisdiction of which, in civil matters, resembles that of a county court in England. The Sheriff Court also has criminal



## The C. & D. Commercial Compendium

jurisdiction corresponding with that of the courts of sessions in England.

**Shikimi.**—This is the fruits of *Illicium religiosum*, Sieb. et Zucc (N.O. Magnoliaceae), a native of China, but now wild in Japan. The fruit, through some misunderstanding, appeared at the London drug sales between the years 1870 and 1880 on several occasions as Japanese star anise, and was for some time confused with the true Chinese star anise, to which it bears a strong resemblance in shape and the number of carpels (8), but which is a native of Cochin China, Siam, and the high mountains of Yunnan. In Japan it is known as Haku uikis (foreign anise). It was found mixed with the Chinese fruits, and was recognised by drug brokers in London as being smaller, and not having the same taste as true star anise; but in 1880 attention was drawn to the fact that it was poisonous, by a case which occurred at Leeuwarden, following the use of anise milk, a beverage usually prepared with *Pimpinella Anisum*, but sometimes with *Illicium "anisatum"*, Linn. An investigation of its poisonous constituents was undertaken by J. T. Eykman ("Pharmaceutical Journal," June 18, 1881, p. 1046). The usual Japanese name for the fruit is Shikimi no ki, but it is also written Sikimé and Skimi, words that appear to be derived from Ashikimi, i.e., "evil fruit." The Chinese name for it is mang tsao, i.e., "mad herb," because it is said to cause paroxysms of frenzy in human beings. All parts of the plant, especially the fruit, are looked upon as poisonous by the Japanese. The tree has been imported into Japan from China, and probably also from Korea, in their earliest times by the Buddha priests. At the present time it is still regarded as a sacred plant, and is, therefore, often cultivated near Buddhist temples and displayed in consecrated vessels at religious ceremonies, and when in blossom for adorning their altars and tombs. The powdered bark and leaves are also used, in long cylindrical pastilles, made to burn a definite length of time, and thus serve as a sort of chronometer, and as incense sticks in the Buddhist temples, and in religious services. Hence the name which was given to the tree by Siebold, *I. religiosum*, when he described it. There is no reason, therefore, why it should be confounded in Japan with true star anise, except by foreigners. Eykman found that the seeds contain a poisonous crystalline principle to which he gave the name of sikimine. The crystals are hard, heavy, dissolve with difficulty in cold water, better in hot water, ether and chloroform, easily in alcohol and acetic acid, but do not dissolve in petroleum spirit any better than in water. They do not reduce alkaline-cupric solution. Under the microscope they appear as stellately grouped, pointed crystals; also in one case prismatic forms were observed. The crystals melt at about 175° C. In a small specimen no nitrogen could be detected. Of the poisonous action of the seeds there can be no doubt. The tips of the carpels of *Illicium verum*, Hook. f. (*I. anisatum*, Linn.) spread horizontally and the taste of the carpels is distinctly anise-like, whilst that of *I. religiosum* does not. The peduncle of *I. religiosum* is straight at the apex, but that of *I. verum* is curved below the fruit. The seed of *I. religiosum* has a raised point at the apex which is absent in *I. verum*. It may here be mentioned that the true star anise has been proved by authentic specimens of the plant from Pakhoi, which flowered at Kew in 1887, to be an undescribed species which Sir J. D. Hooker described and figured in the "Botanical Magazine," 1888 (p. 1005), under the name of *I. verum*, Hook. f. He points out that it belongs to quite a different section of the genus to which *I. anisatum* belongs as it has broad obtuse perianth segments and the peduncles are not bracteate at the base. The flowers also are solitary and axillary, and do not expand fully, and the segments remain convex. The volatile oil of *I. religiosum* contains eugenol, cineol, safrol, and probably borneol, and another terpene alcohol that gives anisic acid

when oxidised with potassium permanganate, and may be either anethol or methyl chavicol, probably a terpenic hydrocarbon was present, but neither aldehydes nor esters were detected. The fact that it contains eugenol renders it possible to say that if oil of true star anise contains eugenol the fruits of *I. religiosum* have probably been mixed with those of star anise *Illicium verum* before distillation, since eugenol does not occur in oil of *Illicium verum*.

**Ships' Scales of Medicines.**—Scales of medicines, medical stores and instruments for merchant vessels are issued by the Board of Trade under Sections 200 and 300 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d.). Since 1854 such scales have been issued from time to time. The 1929 issue supersedes the scales of 1924; it came into force, as regards new ships, immediately, and as regards other ships will come into force on July 1, 1930. The scales applicable to ships which are required by law to carry surgeons (I and II) remain unchanged: their revision is under consideration. Scales III and IV have been revised. The principal changes are the deletion of medicaments which experience has shown are not used in practice, and the inclusion of certain stock mixtures and compressed tablets. The scale of dressings and appliances has been amended, and dressings are now required to be supplied in small packets. Provision has been made for the purification of water by chlorination instead of by filtering, and a prescribed quantity of stabilised chloride of lime must be carried. All metal instruments must now be made of rustless and stainless metal. Catgut and surgical needles have been replaced by lengths of catgut, each threaded with a needle, put up in sealed tubes so as to remain sterile. Such articles as extract of meat and dried vegetables have been omitted. Scale I is applicable to ships employed in the North Atlantic, where the voyage computed does not exceed twenty-six days, and for ships engaged in similar voyages in the North Atlantic and having 100 persons, or upwards, on board. Scale II is for emigrant ships and other ships having 100 persons, or upwards on board, other than those in the North Atlantic trade. When the length of passage is over 100 days the quantities of medicines and medical comforts must be increased by half. In ships under Scale II which are not emigrant ships, the quantities of medicines and medical comforts per 100 persons may be reduced by half. Scale III is for ships having less than 100 persons on board, except ships to which the emergency scale applies. Scale IV is provided for ships sailing from the United Kingdom on specified shorter sea trades. Appendix A contains particulars of disinfectants and a list of these approved for use in ships. Manufacturers desiring the approval of the Board of Trade of disinfectants for use on board ship may submit application in triplicate to the Mercantile Marine Department, Board of Trade, together with a sample and fee for testing. Appendix B deals with condensed milk. Appendix C specifies the nature of chloride of lime for the treatment of drinking water in ships. Appendix D is a sketch of an approved ship's medical cabinet. (Scales III and IV, including stock mixtures, appeared in the C. & D., August 31, 1929, p. 261). Medicines must be plainly labelled in Latin and English, according to the British Pharmacopœia, and the official dose for an adult must be stated on the label. All bottles must be stoppered. The proportion of all poisons should be stated on the labels. Certain marked preparations must be labelled with a red poison label. Measures must be conical. Attention is drawn to subsection 7 of Section 200 of the Merchant Shipping Act, which provides a penalty for supplying inferior medicines. "The Ship Captains' Medical Guide" (seventeenth edition, illustrated, pp. 290, Stationery Office, 2s., edited by Dr. D. F. McIntyre) contains chapters on disease, food, water, ventilation, temperature, bandaging, wounds, burns, fractures, etc. Poison antidotes are given.



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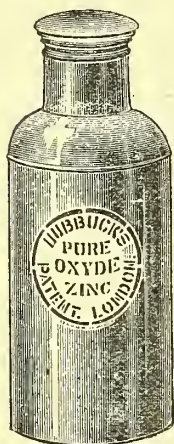
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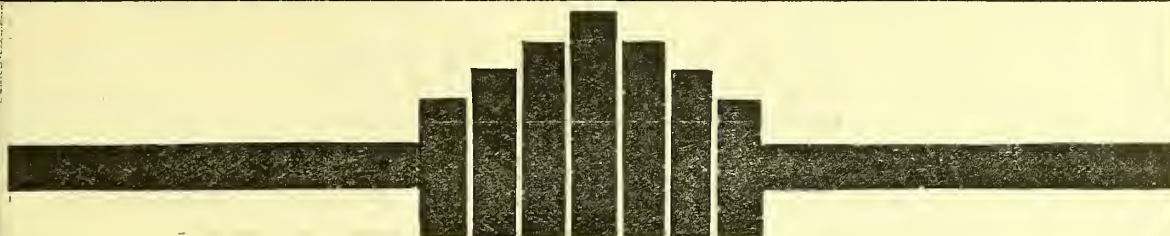
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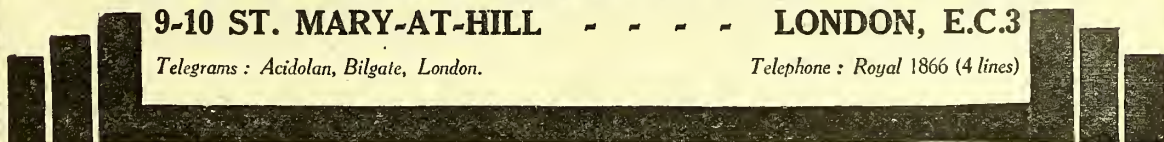
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The Original HAARLEM OIL

Also in Capsule Form.

*We are Sole Distributing Agents for the British Isles, British Colonies, Scandinavian Countries, Spain, and South America.*

**BROOK, PARKER & CO., LTD., BRADFORD.**

*Claus Villy*

**PHOSPHATE OF SODA, Pure**

For Food Purposes

ASK FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES.

**PERRY & HOPE, LTD.**

Forth and Clyde Chemical Works, NITSHILL.

Telephone : Giffnock 414 (2 lines).

Telegrams "Perryope, Nitsall."

**· APOLLO · PURE LIQUORICE JUICE**

Soluble : Smooth : Free from Grit : Well shaped stick : Rich in Glycyrrhizin.

Packed in 4lb. Cartons, Cases about 1 cwt. No charge for Bay Leaves.



**MACANDREWS & FORBES, LTD., BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2**  
ALDWYCH,

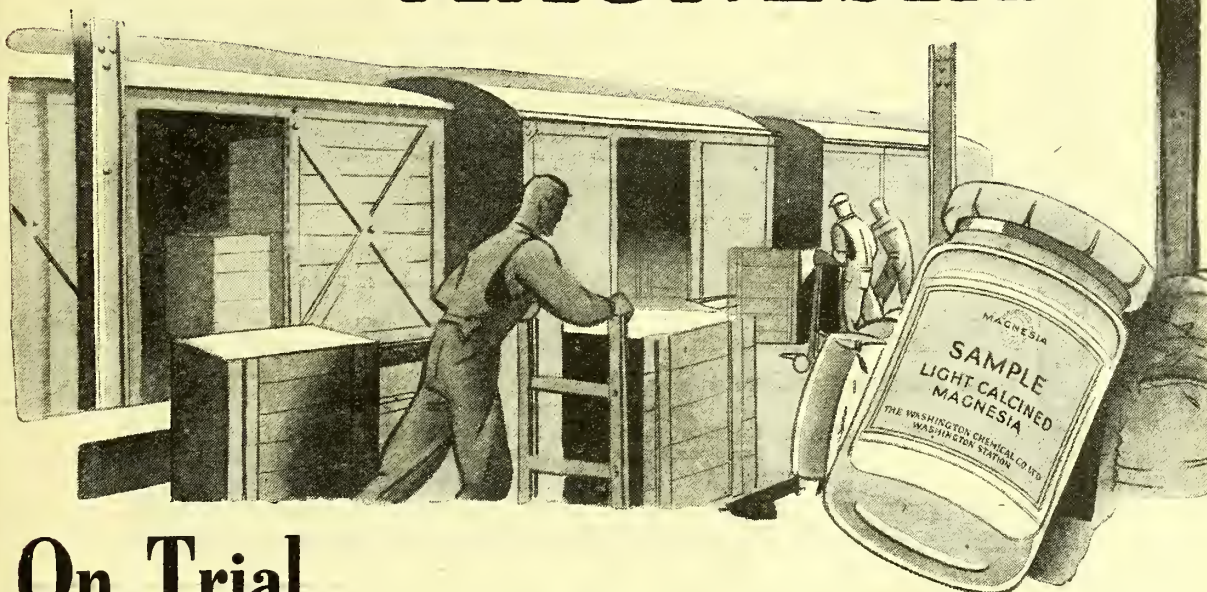
TEL. ADD.: "MACFORBES, ESTRAND, LONDON."

Established 1857

TEL. NO.: TEMPLE BAR 5392 (PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE)



# PATTINSONS MAGNESIA



## On Trial or in Truckloads...

**Y**OU cannot fail to be satisfied with Pattinsons Magnesia on trial. What is more important, however, is that you may be absolutely certain of the bulk delivery being identical in quality with the sample.

This is made possible by the 89 years' experience of the Washington Chemical Company, the original manufacturers of Pattinsons Magnesia.

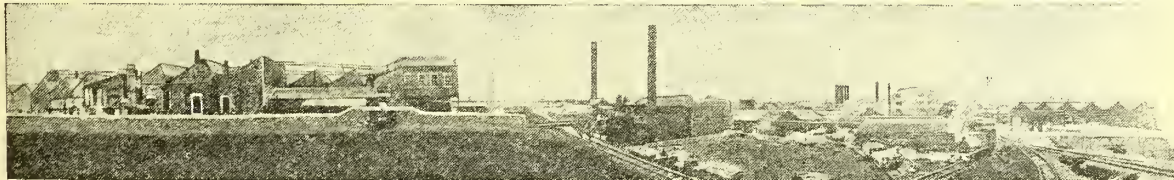


Pattinsons Magnesia in its various forms is unrivalled for purity, lightness, texture and freedom from hygroscopic moisture. For industrial and pharmaceutical purposes, Pattinsons Magnesia can always be relied upon for chemical purity and physical uniformity.

Write for sample to the sole manufacturers.

P.M. 6-201

**THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO. LTD.,**  
WASHINGTON STATION • COUNTY DURHAM • ENGLAND



*The home of the original PATTINSON PROCESS  
for the production of the finest grades of magnesia*



**Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites**TRADE **"FELLOWS"** MARK

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites "FELLOWS," in addition to being in constant and increasing demand, adds distinction to a chemist's show window.

It is a symbol of progressiveness and reliability.

**Tablets Laxative "FELLOWS"***"The Tablet With a Pedigree"*

IN TWO SIZES, NAMELY:

LARGE BOTTLES  
(Containing 100 Tablets)

SMALL BOTTLES  
(Containing 40 Tablets)

**Fellows Medical Manufacturing Co., Inc.**

26 Christopher Street

New York City, N. Y.

LABORATORIES:

Mexico City, Mexico; Montreal, Canada; Paris, France; Milan, Italy;  
Barcelona, Spain; Berlin, Germany.

**GOLDEN SEAL ROOT**

(Hydrastis)

We are large handlers of Golden Seal Root (Crude) at wholesale. If in the market to buy it will pay you to communicate with us by mail or cable.

**DAVID BLUSTEIN & BRO. INC.**

162 West 27 Street  
NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.

Cable Address:  
Blubro, New York,

Codes Used:  
ABC Fifth Edition, Bentley's

**DUTCH**  
*Sugar*  
*of Milk.*  
**"THE BEST"**

**HOLLANDSCHE**  
**MELKSUIKERFABRIEK**  
**Amsterdam**

**QUININE**

QUINIDINE  
CINCHONINE  
CINCHONIDINE

Sugar-coated Quinine Tablets and Pills.

and

**SALTS**

Gelatine-coated Oval Pills.

**BANDOENG**  
**JAVA**

**BANDOENG QUININE FACTORIES**

**AMSTERDAM**  
De Wittenkade 48-50.

Telegrams: "Kininefabriek Bandoeng."

Samples, prices and particulars on application.

Telegrams: "Semadmy Amsterdam."





*The Name  
that stands  
for Quality*

## GLYCEROPHOSPHATES "MERCK"

**H. R. NAPP LIMITED,**

Telegrams :  
"Nappchem London"

**3 & 4, Clements Inn,  
LONDON, W.C.2**

Telephone :  
Holborn 1444 (2 lines)

## SOUTH AFRICA

*Those who desire new, or increase  
of old business in this flourishing  
and growing Dominion should  
treat with*

**LENNON LIMITED**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS**

Druggists' Sundriesmen.  
Dealers in Surgical Instru-  
ments, Dental, Optical,  
and Photographic Goods,  
Perfumery and Assay and  
Mining Requisites. Con-  
tractors to Hospitals and  
Public Institutions.

**AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN**

London Office :  
**12-14 LAFONE ST., LONDON, S.E.1**  
Phone : HOP 5594.



**Blackwell, Hayes & Co.**  
LIMITED

***For 50 YEARS***

*Specialists in*

***FLAVOURS***

***Fruit Essences and  
Harmless Colours***

*Bulk or Packed*

ALL PRODUCTS GUARANTEED TO  
CONFORM TO THE FOOD & DRUGS ACT

**MOOR STREET & ALBERT STREET  
BIRMINGHAM**

Phone : Central 1267.

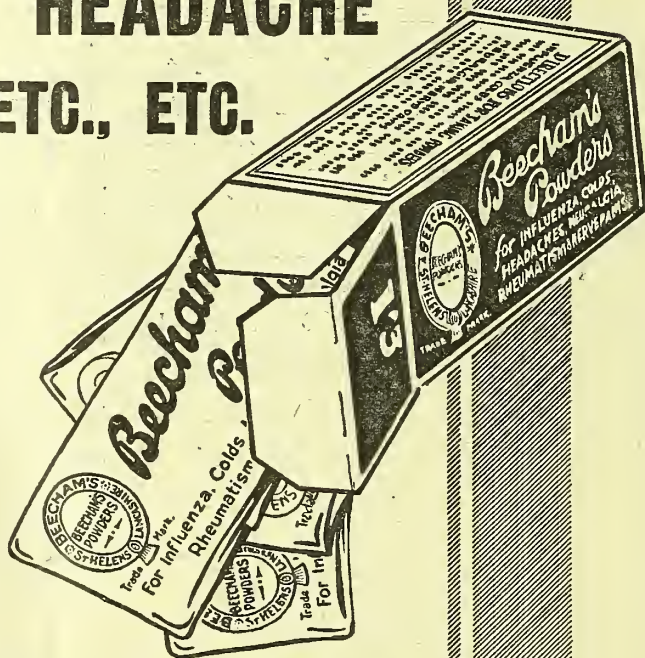
Wires : "Blacwelaze, B'ham."



# REMEMBER!! BEECHAM'S POWDERS

are *now* the best  
selling remedy for  
COLDS, FLU', HEADACHE  
RHEUMATISM, ETC., ETC.

Beecham's Powders are a most efficient and reliable remedy for Colds, Flu', Rheumatism, etc. They have a big demand and chemists everywhere would be wise to keep adequate stocks of these powders always on hand. They are a quick selling line, and return a good profit on outlay. Beecham's Powders are protected by the P.A.T.A. and repay any selling co-operation extended to them. Continuous advertising ensures a constant demand.



Order through your wholesaler or direct from  
**BEECHAMS PILLS LIMITED**  
**CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER**





# The 'Aspro' Review



**17% Extra Profits.**

**"British to the Core"**

**New Series Display Features.**



## Beautiful New Display Features Printed in Natural Colours for Exclusive Showing by British Chemists

ACCEPTING the advice of a number of leading chemists to provide high-class display features we have pleasure in announcing the completion of a new series, exclusively produced for chemists.

The illustrations on these pages represent actual photographs of cut-outs just received from the printers. The size of each is approximately 22 by 14 inches, and the printing has been executed in full colour with a gloss finish. The composite display shown below is a folding combination in group form of the same figures and has been produced to place on counters, shelves, and in corners and recesses.

From the point of artistic value these displays will not only attract attention, but they will add tone to your display work—give an undeniable impression of progression—and the 'ASPRO' messages link your store to the largest medicine advertising campaign in the world.

Simply write or 'phone, and a complete set will be forwarded to any chemist in Great Britain.

There is no doubt that the new displays will further enhance 'ASPRO' sales for chemists. Turn up your ledger and analyse your 'ASPRO' purchases. IF YOU ARE NOT BUYING ON OUR BONUS TERMS you are losing an average additional 17 per cent. net profit, so figure out exactly what this extra percentage would mean to you EACH YEAR. With the cost of doing business rising higher year by year, it is good business to MISS an extra 17 per cent. net?

The 'ASPRO' bonus is as follows:—On a one gross order for 10's the bonus is one dozen packets, on half-gross order, 1 dozen packets. Half gross 10's is the minimum order accepted for Bonus purposes.

### 17% Extra Profit if You buy Your 'ASPRO' Supplies on Bonus Terms

On a one gross order for 27's the bonus is 2 dozen packets, on a half-gross order 1 dozen packets, and on a quarter gross order ½ dozen packets. A quarter gross order is the minimum quantity. There is no bonus on 5's or 60's.

The conditions are that the Chemist who buys on these terms undertakes to display prominently 'ASPRO' advertising matter in his shop window for 14 days, and sell at advertised prices. As 'ASPRO' is so extensively advertised, this action will not only bring customers into the Chemist's shop to purchase 'ASPRO', but should enable the Chemist's staff to make other sales to these customers. Acceptance of Bonus is considered acceptance of conditions regarding display and selling prices. For Bonuses it is not necessary to buy both sizes at the same time, i.e.,

single lots 6 dozen 10's or 3 dozen 27's will qualify the Chemist.

You order as follows:—We do not sell direct to the Chemist. All our business goes through Wholesalers. Orders may be sent either to your Wholesaler or direct to us. If to us, state the name of your Wholesaler, so that we may forward the order on and the Bonus will be supplied direct by us.

Ordinary prices for 'ASPRO' are as follows:—

3d. size containing 5 tablets 2/3 dozen.  
6d. size containing 11 tablets 4/6 dozen.  
1/3 size containing 27 tablets 11/6 dozen.  
2/6 size containing 60 tablets 21/- dozen.  
Less 2½% 30 days.

NOTE.—1/3 size contains 2 extra tablets. The 2/6 size 10 extra tablets.

'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

Agents—

GOLLIN & CO. PTY. LTD.  
(Aspro Dept.)

SLOUGH, Bucks.

Phone - - - Slough 608.

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.



**Composite Display for Shelves and Recesses.**  
**Printed in Full Colours.**

**ASPRO**  
REG. TRADE MARK  
Made by ASPRO LIMITED  
Slough, England



**AN ENTIRELY NEW LINE**



A combination of Garrod's Sulphur Lozenge with yeast. Most palatable lozenges in various colours and fruit flavours. Packed in 4 lb. or 7 lb. display jars—liberal supply of 7½d. cartons supplied with each order. 2/3 per lb. Jars free.

# VITAMELLS

Take advantage of the boom in yeast preparations. "Vitamells" look good, taste good, and bring good profits.  
*Ask us to send you a free 7½d. sample packet.*

**BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO**  
EAGLE LABORATORIES  
Lower Broughton MANCHESTER

## It will pay you to stock them!

When the public demand goods bearing a specified name the wide-awake retailer prepares to meet that demand and so reap the benefits which follow.

IGLODINE has become a household word, and the public, through satisfaction which comes after trial, are demanding IGLODINE PREPARATIONS. Are you the retailer who is preparing to meet the demand?

# Iglodine

The Safe and Pure Antiseptic

Write to-day for full particulars to:

THE IGLODINE CO., LTD. - Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## The Profit's the thing

A steady profit is assured if you stock

# CONSTIPON

The demand is good, and sales are increasing daily.

TABLETS per box 3d., 6d. & 1/-

Stocked by Scottish Wholesale Druggists.

# CONSTIPON

65 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

# BESORBON

Richard Dickeson & Co.

(Incorporated with Reynolds, Sons & Co., Ltd.)

57-59 CHARTERHOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.1.

(Dr. Hill's Formula)

MEDICINAL SNUFF. ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST REMEDY FOR CATARRH & COLD IN THE HEAD.

# NEPENTHE

THE SAFEST AND BEST PREPARATION OF OPIUM.

The word "Nepenthe" is registered under the Trade Marks Act, and is our exclusive property. No substitute may be dispensed when "Nepenthe" is ordered in a prescription. "Nepenthe" comes within the regulations of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

**FERRIS & COMPANY, LIMITED, BRISTOL.**

## The Latest and Greatest Healer



BRAND

OINTMENT  
DUSTING POWDER  
LOTION



FOR BURNS, WOUNDS AND ALL SKIN AILMENTS  
**STANIFORM IS NATIONALLY ADVERTISED**  
OBTAINABLE FROM USUAL WHOLESALE ON P.A.T.A. TERMS

Showcards, Window Displays,  
Literature, etc., from  
**STANIFORM, LTD.**  
Carnwath Rd., London, S.W.6





**ANTISEPTIC PASTILLES**  
W. ALFRED JONES  
LIVERPOOL THROAT HOSPITAL  
THE ORIGINAL ANTISEPTIC PASTILLE

*The Original!  
and still the best*

There is a steady all-the-year-round demand for "O.A.P.'s" the Original Antiseptic Pastille, as prepared by Wm. Alfred Jones, late of the Liverpool Throat Hospital.

In 1lb. and 4lb. tins (to retail at 5d. oz.)  
3/4 per lb.  
In 1/- pocket tins  
7/6 per doz.

**O.A.P.'s**

Sole Distributing Agents:—  
WM. ALFRED JONES, Ltd.  
West India House, Liverpool.  
Wholesale Agents:—  
London: Thos. Hodgkinson,  
Prestons & King, 262 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Bradford:  
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.  
Birmingham: A. S. Price & Co., Ltd., Blackheath. Bath: Steel & Marsh, Milsom Street.

SAMPLE TINS  
ENVELOPES  
SHOWCARDS  
DISPLAY OUTERS  
BONUS FOR  
WINDOW DISPLAY

## Dr. BENGUÉ'S BALSAM

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.

Dr. BENGUÉ'S ETHYL CHLORIDE.

Dr. BENGUÉ'S DRAGÉES.—EUPURGO.

PULMO (BAILY). FORXOL.—OPOBYL.

ANESTILE.—NARCOTILE.—HEMOSTYL.

LIPIODOL.—MUTHANOL.—ARHEMAPECTYL.

ENTERO ANTIGENS.—STAPHYLOTHANOL.

NEOPANCARPINE. RICARD'S CACHETS.

BENGUÉ & CO., LTD., MFG. CHEMISTS,  
24 FITZROY STREET, LONDON, W.1.

"Multum in Parvo."

## "VAPOFORM" Disinfectant

Regd.

For disinfection of  
Rooms,  
Confined Spaces, &c.

for HOME  
and HOSPITAL

Has no injurious effects  
whatever on Furniture,  
Utensils, &c.

Small size, capable of disinfecting  
1000 to 2000 cubic ft., 8/6 per doz.

Large size, capable of disinfecting  
3000 to 6000 cubic ft., 13/- per doz.

Sole Proprietors—

HARKNESS, BEAUMONT & CO., LTD.

Wholesale Chemists, EDINBURGH.



THE  
EXPRESS CURE  
for

**HEADACHE  
INFLUENZA  
CHILLS  
FEVERISHNESS  
NEURALGIA  
RHEUMATISM**

**"RIGHT  
AWAY" for  
EXPRESS PROGRESS**

Reade's Express Powders afford great opportunities for making bigger profits and establishing a line which, once sold, will continue to sell itself. After over seventeen years of quiet but consistent progress this approved cure has impressed its value on the minds of the people by its own merit. Now by a press advertising campaign millions of people are being brought to realise its indispensability, by means of their own local papers. This campaign extends over two-thirds of the country, and chemists in this area are always sure of steady profits and repeat business by stocking Express Powders, which can be safely recommended.

NOTE REVISED PRICES and PACK—

Sizes	1/3 box	3/- box containing 22 powders	Box for opening containing 45 Powders at 2d. each	Box for opening containing 110 Powders at 2d. each
Prices	11/6 per doz.	30/- per doz.	5/- each	12/- each
Profit Yielded	3/6 per doz.	6/- per doz.	2/6 each	6/4 each

Special Prices on application for £5, £10 and £25 Parcels.

London Distributors—

MAY, ROBERTS & Co., Ltd. 7-13 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1  
SANGER & SONS 42a Hampstead Road, N.W.1

**1/3 READE'S 2<sup>D</sup>**  
Per Box Per powder  
**EXPRESS POWDERS**

Made by  
READE BROTHERS & Co. Ltd. Wolverhampton. (Est. 1773)



**SUTTLEY & SILVERLOCK, LTD.****THE CHEMISTS' PRINTERS****92 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1**

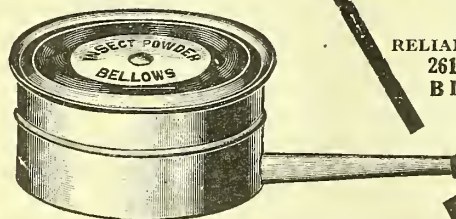
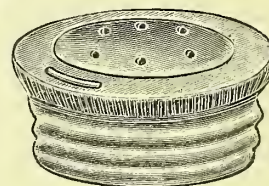
beg to draw your attention to the following lines which are good value for money

Greaseproof Bags			Glazed Demy, No. 394		Photo Window Bills	
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Size	.. 4/-	1,000	$17\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ , 16 lb.		2 sorts, Black on Yellow,	
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	.. 4/9	"	1 Ream .. 5/2		or Black on Crimson	
1 " "	.. 5/6	"	5 Reams at .. 4/10		6 different wordings,	
2 " "	.. 7/-	"			1/9 per set	
Unwrapped Skillets			Cheap Glazed Brown		TOILET ROLLS. Per Gross	
1 oz. Size	.. 7/3	1,000	Kraft, $20 \times 30$ , 17 lb.		Crepe ..	.. 30/-
2 " "	.. 8/-	"	1 Ream .. 5/6		Pure Sulphite ..	.. 46/-
4 " "	.. 9/-	"	5 Reams at .. 5/3		Imitation Bronco ..	.. 65/-
16 " "	.. 10/-	"			<i>Showcards supplied free.</i>	

TERMS :—5% Monthly. Paper, 5 reams and over, Carriage Paid.

Before buying your advertising calendars for 1931, ask us to forward our set for your inspection. Prices are reasonable, and the pictures and designs unique.

We shall be pleased to supply you with samples and quotations of any printing you may be requiring.

*Ask our travellers to show you samples of the above***POWDER  
BELLOWS****ALUMINIUM SCREW CAPS**  
for Tablet Bottles**Baker Metal Stopper  
Co., Ltd.,**RELIANCE STOPPER WORKS,  
261 Icknield Street,  
BIRMINGHAM.Telegrams :  
"Screwcap,  
Birmingham."Telephone :  
Northern 1562**SPRINKLER  
CAPS****& SCREW CAPS in all metals**  
including Nickel Silver and Gilt for Face  
Cream Pots, Frozen Cologne Containers, &c.**WHITE OILS****HALF WHITE and  
COLOURED OILS****for Brilliantines, &c.****29 FOREST LANE,  
LONDON, E.15***Ring up Maryland 1799  
" 3357***REDDGRAVE SITORA LTD.**





Start taking  
**'PHYLLOSAN'**  
Revitalizes and Rejuvenates! **TO-DAY!**

BRAND OF CHLOROPHYLL TABLETS

Prescribed by Doctors everywhere

BRITAIN'S BIGGEST POSTER (130 FEET BY 30 FEET) AT BUSH HOUSE, STRAND, LONDON  
PASSED BY 250,000 PEOPLE AND 30,000 VEHICLES EVERY DAY

## Britain's Biggest Poster to advertise

# 'PHYLLOSAN'

BRAND OF CHLOROPHYLL TABLETS

Reg'd Trade Mark

Commencing Easter Monday, this huge poster, measuring 130 feet by 30 feet, will display the above advertisement. It is passed by nearly a quarter of a million people and by thirty thousand vehicles every day. Visitors to London from all parts of the country will see it. This poster is in addition to an INCREASED PRESS ADVERTISING Campaign, including FULL PAGES in *Daily Mail*, *Daily Express* and *Daily News* during Easter Week.

### TRADE TERMS (P.A.T.A.)

March 7, 1930.

				3 doz.
				either size or assorted
3/-	Size (unstamped)	..... 27/-	per doz.	..... 25/6
5/-	"	..... 45/-	"	..... 42/9

Original cases only. 1 doz. and 3 doz., either size, carriage paid.

Display Material Free on Request. Order through your usual wholesaler or direct from the distributors  
**FASSETT & JOHNSON, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1**

*Issued by Natural Chemicals Ltd. (Agents)*



# PURE MALT EXTRACT

with *FINEST*

## NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

*The Brand that does not separate nor crystallize.*

*Your own name and address on labels. In English jars, etc. Direct from the actual manufacturers.*

**THE BRITISH DIAMALT COMPANY**  
SAWBRIDGEWORTH - - HERTS.

## HONEY

**CHOICE ENGLISH HONEY** - - -  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Glass Jars, 11/- doz., 1 lb., 20/- doz.  
**FINEST CALIFORNIAN WHITE CLOVER** - - - " " 7/6 " " 12/6 "  
Ditto in patent containers - - - 2 oz. 2/8, 4 oz. 4/3, 8 oz. 6/9, 16 oz. 11/- "  
**NATURAL LIQUID HONEY**, Tupelo, not clarified, natural non-setting Nectar, in Glass Jars,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 8/6, 1 lb. 14/- doz. Also French, New Zealand and Canadian Honey

**C. W. HARPER, 254 STOCKPORT ROAD, MANCHESTER**

## HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Continues to be prepared with scrupulous care, in the greatest chemical purity by  
**Messrs THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY, 11, East Street, St. Peter's, Manchester.**  
And is sold in Bottles, authenticated by a stamp bearing their name. Trade Mark, "Henry's Calcined Magnesia"  
New York: Messrs. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. William Street. **PRICE 2s 9d** Paris: Messrs. ROBERTS & CO. 5, Rue de la Paix

Season—1930



Agent for Scotland:  
**ANDREW STEVEN,**  
7 York Street, Glasgow.

## COD LIVER OIL

**GUARANTEED GENUINE. FINEST PURE LOFOTEN.**

*Manufacturers:*

**BRÖDR. AARSÆTHER A/S, Aalesund, Norway.**  
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF COD LIVER OIL IN NORWAY.  
SPECIALITY—Cattle and Poultry Feeding Oils.

Stocks always held in London.

In 25-gallon tin-lined barrels.

**SOLE AGENTS FOR U.K.: FREUDENTHEIL, SMITH & CO.**

Tel. Add.: "FREUDENRUF," 21 Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel.: ROYAL 6600.

Codes used: A B C, 4th and 5th Edit., Bentley's, and Private.



2



National Committee for  
Promoting the Consump-  
tion of Norwegian Cod  
Liver Oil, Bergen, Norway.

## COD LIVER OIL ABOUNDS IN NATURAL VITAMINS.

Norwegian Cod Liver Oil stimulates growth, prevents or cures rickets, gives increased protection against epidemics and wasting diseases such as consumption. Cod Liver Oil maintains strength, assists recovery after illness, builds up the system and restores health, gives vitality and strength.

Every Doctor and every Nurse knows this. But new and important properties of cod liver oil are constantly being discovered. Thus in its Special Report No. 134, the British Medical Research Council states:

"On the Archangel front during the war, night-blindness amongst the troops was a common occurrence. The condition yielded to treatment with cod-liver oil, which contains vitamin A."

In your practice perhaps you have discovered some other way in which cod liver oil is useful. If so, please write and tell us about it so that we can place your knowledge at the disposal of the Medical Profession.

A TEASPOONFUL OF  
NORWEGIAN COD  
LIVER OIL CONTAINS  
MORE VITAMINS THAN



ALL THE BUTTER AND  
MILK ANY INDIVI-  
DUAL CAN EAT AND  
DRINK IN A DAY

# NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL





## 'Petrolagar'

(Regd Trade Mark)

**FREE OFFER.**—You may have one 8-oz. bottle free with one dozen 8-oz. size, any assortment, or one 16-oz. bottle free with one dozen 16-oz. size, any assortment (not a mixed dozen of large and small).

*Obtain the best terms by ordering 'Petrolagar' Brand Emulsion in dozen lots from your wholesaler.*

PETROLAGAR LABORATORIES LTD., BRAYDON ROAD, LONDON, N.  
Phone: CLISSOLD 7572.

# PURE ORANGE WINE

## A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia. (Wholesale only.)  
Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3.



### CACHETS "FINOT"

(White or Coloured)

With inscriptions in any desired tint; also Plain or Embossed.  
"A distinction all their own."—C. & D.  
"Perfection of Cachets."—Lancet.

These Cachets are especially adapted for Headache, Neuralgia and other powders.

COOPER SON & CO. LTD., 80 Gloucester Road, SOUTH KENSINGTON.  
In 17 Sizes to fit the various types of Cachet Machines.

### "YEAST FOR VITAMIN B."

*Yeast specially prepared for medicinal purposes.*

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

MIDGLEY & PARKINSON, LTD.,  
WARREN WORKS, PUDSEY, LEEDS.

**A HARLEY STREET  
REMEDY AT A POPULAR  
PRICE**

**Cephos**  
See foss REGD  
Pronounced THE  
PHYSICIAN'S  
REMEDY

For  
RHEUMATISM  
INFLUENZA  
NEURALGIA  
NEURITIS  
LUMBAGO  
SCIATICA  
COLDS

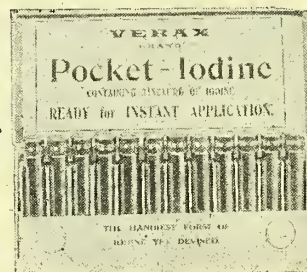
*Show Cephos and sell it!*

Cephos Ltd. Blackburn



## VERAX BRAND POCKET IODINE

B.P.  
Tincture  
in Glass  
Applicator  
in Handy  
Nickel  
Case  
for Pocket



Counter  
Display  
Box  
of 12

**5/6**  
per box

The Popularity of Iodine as an Anti-septic for all types of Wounds, Bruises and Abrasions, is GREATER TO-DAY THAN EVER BEFORE

SHOW THIS COUNTER DISPLAY STAND OF THE MOST POPULAR FORM

**"NEWBERYS"**  
(F. NEWBERY & SONS LTD)

CHARTERHOUSE SQ.,  
LONDON, E.C.1.

CARDIFF

LIVERPOOL



**LOSALL'S SALT**

SELLS FREELY AND READILY.  
PAYS 50 % ON OUTLAY.

An infallible remedy for

**Gout  
Rheumatism  
Eczema & Skin  
Affections**

**P.A.T.A.** doz. net  
4 oz. tins 1/-, 8/-  
8 oz. ,, 1/9, 14/-  
Bottles 2/-, 16/-

Attractive advertising  
matter supplied on  
application.



**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

Manufactured by  
**LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Ltd.**  
**HULL.**



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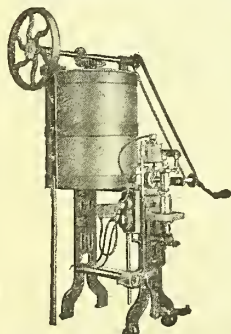
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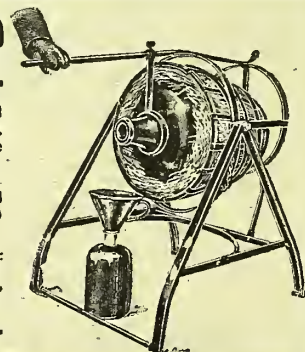
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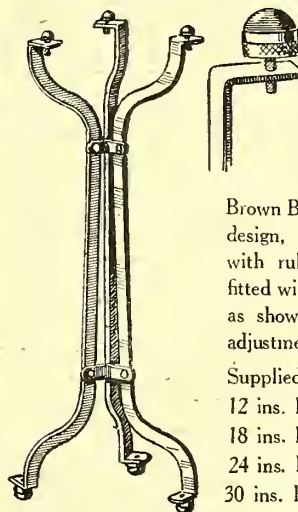
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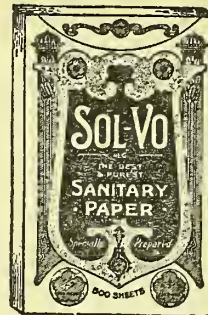


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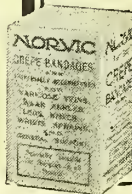
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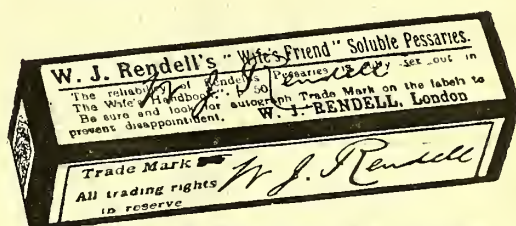
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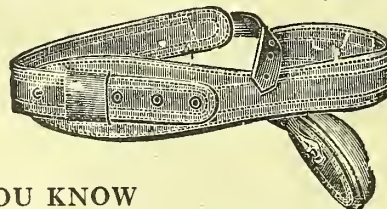
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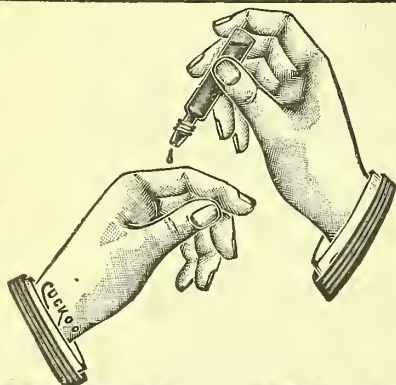
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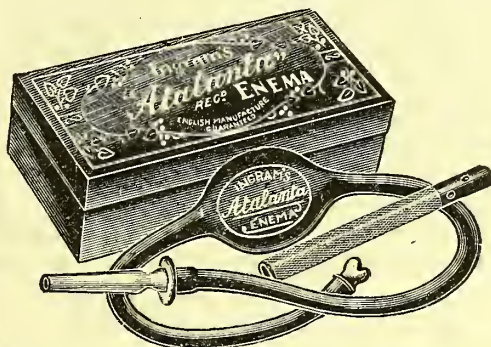
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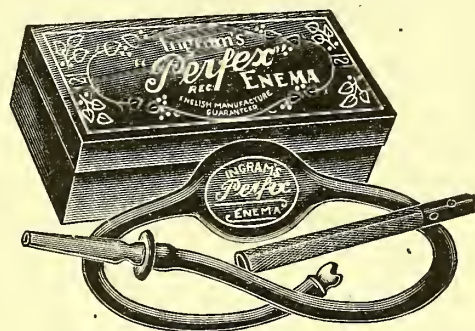
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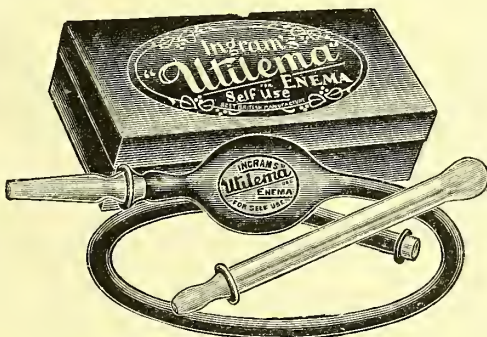
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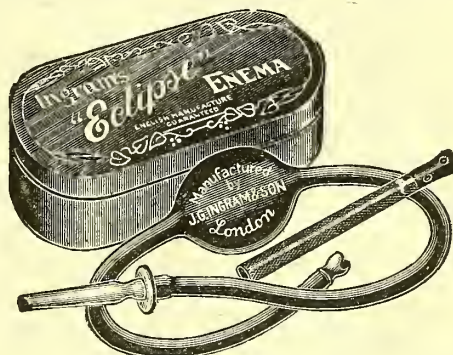
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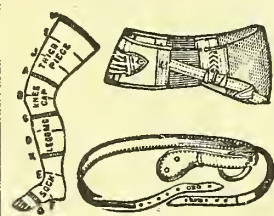
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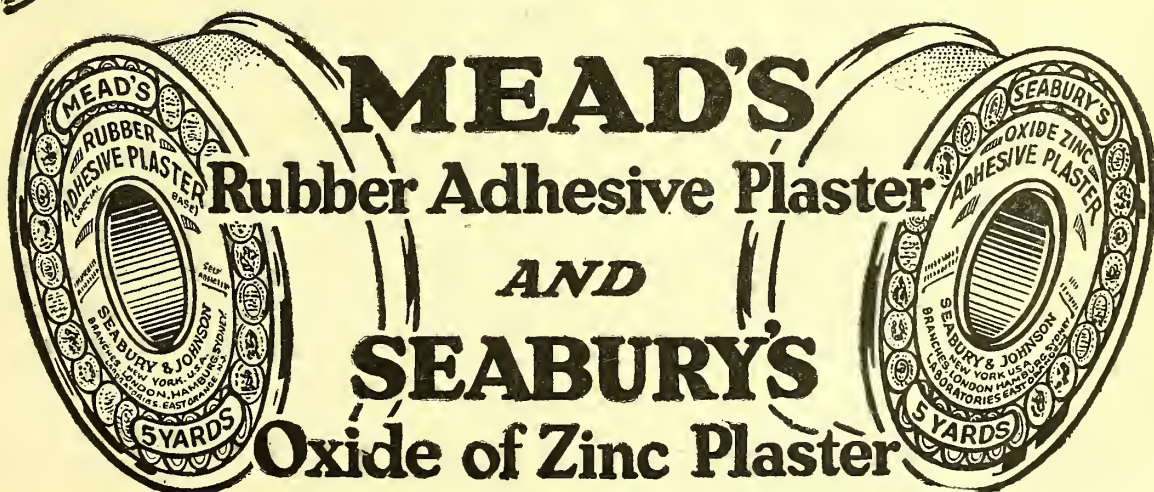
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APRIL 19, 1930

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1.—HAMPSTEAD.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns exceed £2,000 per annum; net profit about £500; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; convenient house; bathroom; private entrance; 16 years' lease; price £1,150, or near offer.

2.—CAMBERWELL GREEN (Near).—General Retail Business, with N.H.I.; established many years; net profit, after paying manager's salary, £340; double-fronted corner shop, well fitted in mahogany and amply stocked; held on lease; rent £90; sub-let 50s. per week; price asked £1,500; scope for increase under modern management; premises occupy very good position.

3.—LONDON, S.W.—General Retail Business, with N.H.I. and Kodak Agency; established many years and in present hands 25; returns £2,000 per annum, with gross profit 40 per cent.; double-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany and heavily stocked; net rent £40 per annum; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures, plus £250 for goodwill.

4.—LONDON, E.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with N.H.I.; returns last year about £2,050; net profit from £600 to £650 under management; accountant's figures; rent £35; lease has 36 years to run; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; price £1,350, or near offer.

5.—LONDON, S.W. (Suburban).—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, last year, under management, exceeded £2,000; net profit £530; scope for increase under personal supervision; rent £120 per annum; sub-let £93; long lease; price £1,500; part payment entertained.

6.—LONDON, N.—Family Retail and Prescribing Business, with Kodak Agency, N.H.I., and small amount of Optical; returns last year £1,936, with net profit £560; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £825; good living accommodation; leasehold property; ground rent £8 per annum; price to include stock, fixtures, lease and goodwill £1,750.

7.—SURREY (Few Miles Out).—General Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing and Kodak Agency; old established; turnover about £2,000; double-fronted shop in main road; estimated

value of stock and fittings about £1,000; good living accommodation; 19 years' lease; price £1,350, or near offer.

8.—CORNWALL.—Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; very old established; returns last year £2,160; net profit approximately £500; scope for increase; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £1,150; double-fronted shop; held on lease; price about £1,400.

9.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Medium-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £1,462, with average net profit £349; double-fronted shop; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £700; living accommodation; garden and shed; rent £40 per annum; price £1,000.

10.—NORTHERN COUNTY (Country Town).—Unopposed Mixed Country Business, with N.H.I.; returns approach £40 weekly; average net profit £500 per annum; good living accommodation; outhouses and garden; vendor owns the property and wishes to sell same; price required for business £900.

11.—BERKS.—Old-established middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £1,240, with net profit £443; double-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures £500; rent £72 per annum; sub-let £104; private house available if required; price £850.

12.—HERTS.—Unopposed Light Country Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; no N.H.I.; returns £2,100, at good prices; stock estimated to be worth £600 and fixtures £250; rent £1 weekly; rates about £3 per annum; new lease; vendor owns property and will sell same if required; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures, plus £250 for goodwill, in all about £1,100.

13.—WATFORD.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with small amount of N.H.I.; returns approach £2,000 per annum, with net profit exceeding £600; estimated value of stock and fixtures £800; living accommodation; rent £75, rising to £100; held on lease; price £1,500, or offer.

14.—NORTH WALES.—Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £2,622, with net profit about £700; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £1,400; rent £75; price £2,000; vendor wishes to retire and will allow one-third of the purchase money to remain.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the Value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

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### BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—BLACKPOOL.—Established Retail, Family and Dispensing Business, held on lease, with seven years to run, at rental of £90 per annum; large corner shop, well fitted in oak; good saleable stock carried; Kodak Agency. Further particulars on application. (24)

2.—BRADFORD.—Old-established Retail Family Dispensing Business, situated in good-class residential quarter; no near opposition; returns approximately £1,600; premises consist of large corner shop, nicely fitted and well stocked; excellent living accommodation; price, including property, about £2,000. Full particulars on application.

3.—LONDON, S.W.—For immediate Disposal, at reasonable price, group of three Chemists' Shops, held on good leases; one lock-up, two with dwelling accommodation, let off at good rentals; badly neglected; great scope for energetic man with organisation. Full particulars on application.

4.—BLACKPOOL, S.S.—Well-established Business, situate in busy thoroughfare; returns average £18 per week; premises comprise double-fronted shop with store room; house attached, let at £1 per week; price for freehold £1,500; stock, fixtures, fittings and utensils at valuation, approximately £420. Further particulars on application. (27)

5.—ESSEX SEASIDE RESORT.—Two Businesses for immediate Disposal. (1) Chemist's and Tobacconist's; 21 years' lease at progressive rental, £125, £150 and £175; returns, drug department, £20 per week; tobacco, approximately £15 per week; drug stock £200; double-fronted shop in main road; good living accommodation, with garage. (2) Chemist, three years' lease at progressive rental, £87, £90 and £96; returns average £25 per week; stock approximately £350; corner shop, well fitted. (33)

6.—LIVERPOOL.—Business and Property for Sale in busy thoroughfare; returns average £20 per week and about 800 N.H.I. per month; rates £22 16s. 11d. per annum; single-fronted shop; large back room and six good living rooms. Further particulars on application. (34)

7.—SURREY.—Good-class, well-established Family Retail Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; situate in high-class residential suburb, premises consisting of corner shop with excellent dwelling accommodation; held on lease 14 years at £150 per annum; shop well fitted and up-to-date high-class stock carried; returns average £40 per week; price for quick sale £2,000, or £500 lease and goodwill and stock, and fixtures at valuation.

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(One minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations.)

1.—YORKS (pleasant country town).—Sound unopposed Light Retail, with property, for early disposal; returns average £2,150; net profit over £500; excellent house, large garden, garage; price, with property, £2,000; can arrange £1,000 mortgage.

2.—DORSET COAST.—Light Retail Dispensing, with Kodak Agency; returns about £1,900; good position; modern pharmacy and house; price £1,100; freehold can be purchased.

3.—S. DEVON (small town).—Old-established, good-class Family Retail, returning about £1,300 under manager; good corner position; house attached; own property; retiring; valuation terms arranged, in all about £750.

4.—SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Retail Dispensing and Photographic, in main shopping street, close to sea; returns under manager £2,000; good profits; large shop, modern fitted and fully stocked; price £1,500.

5.—HERTS (30 Miles Out).—Unopposed light country Retail, pleasantly situated; returns about £2,000; net profit 25 per cent.; lease granted; lock-up shop; well stocked; owner retiring; price £250 goodwill, plus valuation, in all about £1,100.

6.—NORFOLK.—Unopposed Mixed Village Business, returning last year £1,059; sole cause of sale health reasons; good eight-roomed house, garage and over quarter-acre of fruit and flower garden; stock and fixtures worth £500; price £600.

7.—HAMPSHIRE (Near).—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, under manager, £2,000; excellent profits; handsomely-fitted shop, with flat over; long lease; no reasonable offer refused.

8.—TOOTING.—Sound Light Cash Retail, in main road position; returns last year nearly £1,950; net profit £590; well fitted and stocked; long lease; price £1,100.

9.—LONDON (Western Suburb).—Light Cash Retail, in busy main road; returns £1,775 under management; well-fitted shop; good house attached; held on long lease; cash price £950.

10.—LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Family Retail, with good Photo trade and Panel; returns about £2,000; large modern-fitted shop, good position, and fully stocked; long lease; low rent; price £1,500.

11.—WEST MIDDLESEX.—£700 secures a good-class Suburban Business; present returns £23 weekly; scope for increase, modern well-fitted pharmacy, with house attached; family reasons necessitate a speedy sale.

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HULL (in or within easy reach).—Business wanted for cash. Please send full particulars in first instance (confidential). 168/930, Office of this Paper.

### AGENCIES.

AGENTS wanted, new Toilet Preparation; liberal terms. Write 90/35, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURERS and Packers of various Sundries for General Wholesale and Retail trade, are open to appoint Agents, on commission, for Midland Counties, West and South of England. Apply 168/932, Office of this Paper.

TO enterprising firms desiring to increase their export trade. Sales Manager (40), having successfully pushed sales for large Continental firms abroad, good linguist and active, seeks situation with large firm extending their sales on Continent and overseas; first-class references; personal interviews solicited. P.C.B. 48/28, Office of this Paper.

### PATENTS.

"AN Improved Apparatus for Preparing Liquid Milk from Milk Powder." The owners of British Patent No. 254,241 are willing to enter into working arrangements for exploitation of the same in Great Britain. Particulars obtainable from Technical Records, Ltd., 59-60 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

## CHARLES E. NAYLOR, F.N.A.A.

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YORKS, West Riding.—Shop and house, ret. £1,400, price £800. Similar one in good class suburb doing £1,200, price £800. Lock-up, ret. £1,400 as branch, price £600. Drug store with house, ret. £850, price £350. DEVON.—Small country town, smart pharmacy, with house, doing £1,600, business and freehold, all at £1,550, or property £900, goodwill £200, and S. & F. at V.

### PREMISES FOR SALE.

LEYLAND (near Preston).—For Sale, Freehold new Corner Shop; suit any business, especially Chemist; contents, shop, living room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, and w.c.; house separate entrance; electric light throughout; nearest chemist 600 yards away; new locality; growing district; splendid opportunity for beginner. For further particulars apply to Mr. Jno. Whitehead, 2 Chapel Street, Preston.

UP-TO-DATE double-fronted Corner Shop, busiest part North Street, Portlaid; exceptionally fine position for smart Chemist; bright house, perfect repair; rapidly developing district; freehold £850, or £300 cash, remainder on mortgage, or would let on long lease at £65; premium £150. Apply Albert Prior, 23 Ship Street, Brighton.



**BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.**

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

**BATHGATE, WEST LOTHIAN.**—For Sale to close trust, old-established Chemist, Druggist, Ophthalmic, Kodak Agency and Photographic Business in Hopetoun Street, with valuable Proprietary; commodious shop fitted in solid mahogany, back shop, dispensary, warehouse, etc., with back entrance; turnover £1,223, under manager; N.H.I. Dispensing; energetic man could improve takings considerably. Apply Caesar & Howie, Solicitors, Bathgate.

**DUNFERMLINE, FIFE.**—The Chemist's Business, 40 High Street, Dunfermline, for many years carried on successfully by the late Mr. John H. Fisher, is for immediate disposal; modern fittings and excellent situation in the centre of the town; good opportunity for man of energy and sound qualifications. For further particulars apply to J. R. Stevenson & Marshall, Solicitors, Dunfermline, Fife.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Branch Chemist's Business in excellent position on main road of very populous suburb; handsomely fitted and up to date in every respect; living accommodation; long lease; returns £1,300 (nearly) under management; price for quick sale £825. "J. B.," 91/11, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, S.W. SUBURB** (thickly populated).—Retail and Dispensing; no cutting; takings average £1,230 per annum last 4 years; lease 16 years; rent £125 per annum; good living accommodation; owing to illness to be sold; handsomely fitted shop, cost £420; stock value £450; price £750 only. Prestons, Valuers, 29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

**MANCHESTER** (near).—Chemist's Business for Sale; takings £625, at good prices; N.H.I. 120 per month, increasing; at present under management; under personal control could be greatly increased; double-fronted; electric light; good living accommodation; rent £39 (sub-let £38), rates £21; fittings include National Cash Register; stock £160; price, in all, £275. 86/5, Office of this Paper.

**MANCHESTER.**—For immediate disposal, nicely-fitted Pharmacy with house attached; 1d. ride from town; good N.H.I. and Retail, including Optics; splendid opportunity for young pharmacist or beginner; price asked for quick sale, stock and fixtures, etc., at valuation. Full particulars given on receipt of letter only to W. S. Burton, Inc. Accountant, 49 St. John Street Chambers, Manchester.

**N. Lincs TOWN.**—Handsome Pharmacy; established N. 1½ years; turnover £1,400; profit £400, accountant's certificate; business growing; low rent and rates; stock and fixtures (about £1,000) at valuation only, as owner must go South immediately owing to ill-health; half can remain on mortgage. Particulars, in letter, 90/6, Office of this Paper.

**NEWPORT, MON.**—Old-established Family and Industrial Business; Kodak Agency, N.H.I., etc.; easily worked; good living accommodation; double-fronted; well fitted and good clean stock. Full particulars to bona-fide applicants from Kimpton, Holland & Co., Tredegar Chambers, Newport, Mon.

**CHEMIST'S AND DRUGGIST'S BUSINESS.**—For Sale, as a going concern, Chemist's and Druggist's Business in Langside district; excellently situated shop; low rental; N.H.I. and Private Dispensing connection. Particulars from Wilson, Stirling & Co., C.A., 93 West George Street, Glasgow.

**FOR** immediate sale, owner going abroad, Suburban Pharmacy in North-Western County on a main thoroughfare; house attached; Kodak and Ucal Agencies. Further particulars, 168/933, Office of this Paper.

**OLD-ESTABLISHED** Business (50 years) in large town, Eastern Counties; turnover £3,000 per annum, with good possibilities; big Dispensing and D. & P. trade; Kodak Agency; main street position. 91/25, Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACY** for Sale; takings £15 to £20 weekly; will easily double under qualified man; good Prescribing and own Proprietary; pleasant healthy town up river, 12 miles Waterloo; 2 minutes station, 5 minutes lovely riverside; 4 rooms, scullery, bath; splendid garden; long lease; £550 cash; good reason for selling. 90/33, Office of this Paper.

**NAMES AND ADDRESSES:**

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

**SITUATIONS OPEN.****RETAIL (HOME).**

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

**CHELTENHAM.**—C. & P. James, Ltd., require an Assistant for Photographic D. & P. work, with Counter and Window-dressing; permanency for man with general experience; age 25 to 30. State experience, age, height, and salary required.

**LEICESTERSHIRE.**—Smart Manager required for progressive business with Fancy Goods and Library attached; must be a keen, progressive man with up-to-date ideas, good Window-dresser and able to manage staff; good salary with interest in turnover to the right man. Full details, age, salary and previous experience. 168/936, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, S.E.**—Qualified Manager, with Optical qualifications (J.C.Q.O.), required for brisk cash business; assistant and apprentice kept; must possess tact and initiative; permanency to a capable and energetic manager. Apply, stating age, experience, references, and salary required, to 168/939, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON SUBURB.**—Qualified Manager, young and energetic, required for Dispensing and Photographic business; good Window-dresser and sound knowledge of business essential; must possess tact and initiative. Apply, giving full particulars, 91/12, Office of this Paper.

**MANCHESTER.**—Young, qualified Assistant wanted for middle-class trade; Photographic and N.H.I. experience essential; permanency. Give full particulars in first letter. 88/17, Office of this Paper.

**MANCHESTER.**—Wanted, smart, capable Branch Manager. Apply F. S. Caldwell, 11 Benton Street, Lily Lane, Moston, Manchester.

**MANCHESTER.**—Unqualified Assistant required immediately; must be accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Photographic business. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, etc., to 91/29, Office of this Paper.

**MANCHESTER.**—Qualified lady or gentleman required (either part or full time for easily managed Branch Pharmacy). Please state age, salary required, and references, etc., to 168/940, Office of this Paper.

**MIDLANDS.**—Chemist-Optician, smart man, required as Manager for Chemist's business with Optical department; must be an up-to-date man who is anxious to progress; previous experience as Manager essential; full details, age, previous experience and salary required; house attached. 168/935, Office of this Paper.

**ENERGETIC** Assistant wanted, with thorough knowledge of Herbs, Elastic Hose, etc. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to P.C.B. 49/8, Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR** Assistant wanted. Apply, stating age, salary required, and previous experience, E. Ruston, Pharmaceutical Chemist 31 Bletchley Road, Bletchley.

**LADY** Assistant, experienced, not under 30; permanency; Toilet and Dispensing. Apply, giving full particulars, Mark Davies, Chemist, 14 Promenade Central, Herne Bay, Kent.

**MANAGER** (qualified), middle-aged, wanted for branch; working-class district; permanency; quickness and accuracy in Dispensing essential; must be active, sober and reliable. State age, experience, salary required, and when disengaged. Letters only. Winters, 324 Bethnal Green Road, E.

**MR. C. B. BAKER, F.S.M.C.,** Pharmaceutical Chemist, Nun-eaton, has a vacancy for an experienced and capable qualified man; permanency; capable of taking charge; to the right man this is an exceptional opening; last man 12 years; age about 30. State age, height, salary, experience, and if married; must have first-class references. 92/9, Office of this Paper.

**PART-TIME** Assistant wanted. Apply personally, Meyrick & Davies, Ltd., 34 James Street, Oxford Street, W.1.

**QUALIFIED** Manager required, capable of working up neglected business; must have knowledge of Photography and a good Window-dresser; references. Apply Davies Bros., Chemists, 10 Hannah Street, Porth, Glam.

**QUALIFIED** wanted soon; capable of management; knowledge Optics an advantage; Photography essential; a permanent, progressive post for one not afraid of work. Enclose photograph, references, and state commencing salary. 168/934, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**, young, pushing Salesman and good Window-dresser, with knowledge of Photography; Sussex Coast town; must be a willing worker; permanency to right man. Please give full particulars in first letter. 91/39, Office of this Paper.



**QUALIFIED** Manager for lock-up shop; colliery district (Yorks); must be all-round man and willing; used to general trade. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, and when disengaged. 91/5, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Manager required; capable of rebuilding a business run down through slack management; a keen man with ambition remunerated accordingly. Apply 168/937, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** man required. Call or write, 255 Kingsland Road. Phone: Clerkenwell 8892.

**TWO** qualified men required, one as Branch Manager and one as Assistant; age not to exceed 30 years. Personal interview preferred, or if by letter give full particulars of age, experience and salary required to Head Office, Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109-113 Bethnal Green Road, E.2. (Ten minutes' walk from Liverpool Street Station.)

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant required for high-class Dispensing business in London, W. State age, recent experience, and salary required. Apply 90/36, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, young, qualified Assistant, well up in Dispensing; Window-dressing, Photography; house accommodation if required. Please state salary required, when disengaged; enclose photo (returnable); must have good references. Williams, 348 Gloucester Road, Horfield, Bristol.

**WANTED**, for the season, good, experienced Assistant for Developing and Printing. Apply M. Davies, 14 Promenade Central, Herne Bay, Kent.

**WANTED**, a qualified Junior Assistant for working-class business. 91/4, Office of this Paper.

### WHOLESALE.

**REPRESENTATIVES**, with extensive connection high-class Chemists, Wholesale and Retailers, to carry startling patented novelty on liberal commission basis; the right man with right connection should easily make £2 daily. Write fully, Multi-Manufacturing Co., 15 Kirby Street, E.C.

**REPRESENTATIVES** wanted in Midland and Northern Counties; commission basis only; old-established Manufacturing Chemists; good range of lines. Apply 168/938, Office of this Paper.

**SMART** and expert Invoice Clerk, with sound knowledge Drug and Patent Medicine trades. State age, experience, etc., to 168/931, Office of this Paper.

**TOILET SOAP**.—Representative wanted with connection and another suitable line in Glamorgan and Monmouth. Richard Whcen & Sons, Ltd., The Soapery, London, S.E.8.

**TRAVELLER** required by London manufacturers to develop trade in Pure, Technical and Pharmaceutical Chemicals; district probably Midlands or South-West England. Full particulars to 168/929, Office of this Paper.

### (COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.)

**AUSTRALIA**.—Well-known firm of Manufacturing Chemists requires qualified Representative in Australia to call on Doctors; age 25 to 30; unmarried; must have personality, initiative and tact. State full particulars, past experiences, references, and enclose recent photograph. 85/22, Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### RETAIL (HOME).

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

**A.A.A.A.**—**QUALIFIED**, 27; tall, desires post as Manager or Assistant; good previous experience, including Dispensing and Photographic; resident Lancashire; disengaged. 91/9, Office of this Paper.

**A CAPABLE**, qualified young man; 25; 7 years' all-round experience; accustomed to busy W.2 business; Photographic experience; Windows, Dispensing, Counter; salary £4 10s.; excellent references; disengaged. "Fernlea," Brynecethin, Glamorganshire.

**A CAPABLE** unqualified Assistant, 12 years' good-class experience, desires permanency; first-class references. "J. W. M.," Walmley House, 33 Montpelier Villas, Cheltenham Spa.

**A LOCUM**; qualified; long experience in all branches; active; excellent references; disengaged now. "S. C. J.," 54 Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6. Phone: Maida Vale 8212.

**A THOROUGHLY** competent unqualified Assistant seeks permanency in good-class business; good appearance and address; disengaged May 1. "Reliable," The Pharmacy, Tisbury, Wilts.

**A N** experienced Assistant; unqualified; 38; reliable Dispenser, successful Salesman, Prescriber, Window-dresser, as Managing or Senior Assistant; disengaged shortly. 90/31, Office of this Paper.

**A SSISTANT**; unqualified; married; 20 years' Dispensing, Counter and Photographic experience; disengaged; excellent references. "G.," 1 Walmley Road, Broadstairs.

**A SSISTANT**; unqualified; experienced; Locum or permanent; can manage; disengaged. "Statim," 73 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

**A SSISTANT** requires post with Chemist-Optician; Window-dressing, Counter, Sight Testing and Repairs, etc. W. Muskett, 71 North Street, Romford.

**A SSISTANT**, unqualified, 20 years of age, wants position; Windows, Counter, Dispensing, Showcard Writing; free April 19; Lancs preferred. "A. G.," 28 Clegg Street, Brierfield, Burnley.

**A SSISTANT** or Locum (over fortnight); London experience; Dispensing, Counter, Windows, Prescribing, Stock; unregistered; competent. "E.," Cwmlar, Llanybyther, Carmarthen.

**A SSISTANT**; unqualified; Wholesale and Retail experience; 17 years last post; London preferred. R. Slee, c/o Woolons, 28 Kilburn Lane, W.10.

**A SSISTANT**, 23, unqualified, West-End Dispensing experience, Counter, Photography, desires position; disengaged. 92/11, Office of this Paper.

**A T ONCE**.—Qualified, young, requires permanency; Manager or Assistant; experienced; good references. "Chemist," 30 Whitfield Road, East Ham, E.6.

**BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT**.—Locum; unqualified; long or short periods; now free; moderate terms. Sullivan, 39 Cyril Road, Bournemouth. (Telephone 1848.)

**C APABLE**; unqualified; tall; Scot; 20 years high-class Dispensing, Counter, Photo; seaside country; business builder; quick; accurate; disengaged; about 6 years recent berth. Johnstone, "Benisaf," Bushey Grove Road, Watford.

**CHEMIST**, M.P.S., wants Managerial position; proved ability; keen business man; sound experience all round; married; total abstainer; with residence preferred; undeniable references. "Pharmacist," 11 Market Street, Crewkerne, Somerset.

**CHEMIST-OPTICIAN**; 29; 8 years' experience; four London and suburbs. "H.," 42 Gibbon Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

**COMPETENT**, Managing Assistant, unqualified, married, requires permanency; any Southern County England; 20 years' first-class experience, including Photography; free immediately. Young, 23 Wesley Road, Rathgar, Dublin.

**D. AND P.**—**PERMANENCY** secures expert as Manager to first-class D. & P. Works; age 30 years; willing and forceful worker in all branches; excellent knowledge Drug and Radio. Parkins, Woodland Grove, Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts.

**DISENGAGED** Pharmacist; experienced; Locum or permanency; moderate salary. "Pharmacist," 98 The Grove, Ealing, W.5.

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